



IMPRESSIONS of this UNIVERSITY

Australian National University? Rubbish. This is no university as I have been led to understand a university should be. This is a formalised institution with everything geared against the individualist. The non-conformist, unless he happens to be Student Association President in which case he gets a pension. At A.N.U. everyone is led to believe that the S.G.S. Library with its emphasis on silence is the epitome of an esteemed seat of learning.

Why call this place a university? Why kid yourselves? It is sheer hypocrisy and snobbery to regard ANU as different to, let alone better than, any college whether it be technical or otherwise. ANU grants what it calls "degrees" while a college is restricted to granting "diplomas". Oh what a mockery of words. Where lies the difference?

Small "I" liberals maintain a university is more than a degree factory — it is a forum, a "community of scholars", a development of the mind, a centre of discussion and argument. Sounds really great — fantastic. At ANU there is a definite policy of avoiding the forum, the debate, the community, the discussion, the argument, the developing of the mind. At the ANU there is rather an attitude of conformity; silent study ousts any intelligent debate; formality of the degree machine ousts any attempt for flexibility to allow individualism. The ANU is compartmentalised to avoid the interaction of ideas. Like Pavlov's dogs. The Hall students turn to their beloved home at five to the hour.

It is all so crazy. Even for those students in the professional faculties like Law, the actual content of their studies will be of limited value in their degree. Why kid the students that they must know X when it is not necessary for their careers? Knowledge is extremely good but there is a deception that so many students accept here that those facts given in lectures are the all-important ones. This is not a deception in terms of getting that awe-inspiring degree but it is a deception in terms of future life.

Few faculties in any university provide all the necessary qualifications within a degree for any designated career. Yet students are misinformed and continue under their misconception that they must study hard at those facts and theories provided through the lecture/tutorial syndrome. And the reason why is that the university is organised in such a way that this is the only way to "succeed." The university must surely realise that if the contents of their formalised courses do not alone provide nor try to provide qualifications then there must be certain conclusions drawn.

Firstly the contents should not be inflexible for there is no a priori need for them to be so. Secondly the formal education in the university is not the only necessary area of an undergraduate's syllabus. And thus thirdly, the whole style of assessment and requirements for a degree must be revised.

Sydney University has the same problem but the extent to which what I would call "university life" has been driven out of ANU is far far greater than at Sydney. ANU has an extremely strong reliance on the lecture-cum-tutorial system of teaching and learning, and their attempted answer to the exam problem has not got around the basic malaise of the exam. Students attacked exams not just because they were often unfair assessments, but because also they severely limited the student's thinking and study to those specific areas defined by the school or faculty and restricted the student to formal course work. And as I argued above, this content taught by a school or faculty should not be rigid for it is not necessarily basic to the broad areas of the course let alone a degree.

The third area of attack on the formality and style of courses at ANU (the first two being the lecture/tutorial syndrome and the assessment procedure) is the relevance of courses. One of the basic cries in American universities has been for relevant courses and faculties — urban affairs, pollution, aboriginal studies. Australian universities have not considered introducing new faculties and courses and on the whole remain little changed over the past twenty years and more. Canberra is a city where studies in urban development would be extremely relevant; pollution is a study relevant anywhere in the world but such study in Australia is left to extra-curricula activities which have no standing in the present degree stakes.

It is as if anything that the student



sees as relevant is wopped out of courses and left to the evil extra-curricula status. Again this is not just ANU but throughout Australia.

But all this area of formality and irrelevant content of courses is but one unfortunate aspect I have experienced at ANU. And it is the one problem that it most shares with all other universities. The unique problem I have found at ANU is the one concerning sectionalisation of the university.

The structure of ANU is the one thing that makes ANU less of a university than any other I have experienced. ANU has the unfortunate structure academically as the older universities and shares the problems of separated faculties. But separation within ANU is far stronger and in a greater number of areas than any other Australian university. There is the Institute separated from the S.G.S.; post-graduates versus undergraduates even within the S.G.S.; the massive hall population versus the "Union mob" and other basically day students; the full time versus part-timers; and of course staff versus the rest.

I had always believed a university was a centre of interaction of ideas, of debate, argument but overall a centre of all learning. A centre and not a grouping of centres.

At ANU, instead of promoting interaction, the structure of the university is such as to keep all attitudes in their own little areas, never to cross. An ideal Pete Seeger little boxes university. Hall students go back to their rooms at lunchtime, tea and emerge after breakfast only to meet outsiders in the sanctity of Professor Cameron's well behaved economic lecture. And of course the part-time

rantings by andrew podger

problem is greater at ANU because of the higher proportion of part-timers. Post-graduates have some superior view that they should be separated from undergraduates because of different interests. I thought that in a university this was an argument for at least a limited amount of interaction. And staff are "Professor", "Doctor" and so on — never "Fred", "Joe", "Bernie" for that would be insubordination — i.e. thinking that the student had similar importance as a member of the university as the staff member.

Some emphasis must be made on the non-formal part in a university to get the hall students out of their rooms and involved in clubs, societies, politics, religion and so on. If necessary stop providing sit-down lunches so that the incentive to go back to the Hall no longer exists. Make life inside the Hall itself a little more varied to suit the university atmosphere. This includes students government of the Halls.

Serious study of the place of the part-time student is needed. If he misses out on all extra-curricula activities, should he really be a university student able to gain a university degree? Maybe yes, maybe no — there are strong arguments both ways. But at ANU there is no argument to exclude the part-timer while the present state of this so-called university exists. Communication with part-timers is greatly lacking. There is Woroni and certain other publications but there is little incentive

to partake in evening debates and meetings. And the Public Service only recognises lectures and tutorials as valid activities for time off during the week (up to 5 hours total).

The communications gap as caused by the structural monster at ANU seems to have successfully beaten down any possible form of university atmosphere. And the cause is mostly in administration of the university. But the staff of the S.G.S and the Institute also take a surprisingly low interest themselves in activities outside their schools.

Perhaps the most depressing thing about 1970 at ANU has been that hardly a soul even realises that this is not a university. Few realise that the SRC has done nothing; that the Moratorium has not promoted proper debate; that overall there is an almighty lack of communication. And even less consider these deficiencies as urgent. Apparently this is how things have always been and there is nothing to suggest any change and there is no reason to regard change from the status quo as important nor urgent.

This is the AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY and it reflects perfectly the Australian National apathy and anti-intellectualism. Perhaps people regard it the way they regard the SRC — an institution to follow the population not to lead it.

MOVE COUNTER TO MORRISON

**Do not pass GO;
do not collect \$200**

ARTS CENTRE

The dream of all culture fanatics at the A.N.U. is finally coming true. The Arts Centre for the ANU is nearing the first stage — the preliminary sketch. The Arts Centre Users Committee is now talking in terms of facilities needed and not just about wearisome but necessary things like the terms of reference.

Early in discussions on the proposed Centre, it was decided that it would be a place where cultural activities of all kinds, by all types in the University, could take place. The Arts Centre will not be a teaching centre. The Committee is working on the basis that experimentation and self-involvement in the bare bones of sculpture is as educational as the curricular, lecture theatre technique. This Centre is primarily a place where people can do their own thing.

Yet, ones own thing in a Centre like this involves a lot of money, adequate and sensitive administration and extensive know-how on the planners' parts as to what potential users will want to do, and when and how. We have already received a generous donation of \$100,000 from Mr. Frank Duval and oddly enough, finance is not the most pressing problem of those involved in planning. One of the two main areas of uncertainty involves the policy and administration of the Centre. It seems likely at this stage that a board of management, comprising representatives from the whole of the University, will determine policy and that a Director will manage the daily running of the Centre. This, however, is open to much discussion between the Committee and the users - viz. you.

The other area of uncertainty directly involves the users. The Users Committee cannot speculate with certainty on usage in ten years time and probably wont plan to cater for groups of Hindu fakirs who move in en masse. But we hope to ascertain with some certainty the estimated usage by cultural and other groups which exist on Campus at present. To this end, the Cultural Affairs Committee has been asked to conduct a survey within the University in order to obtain some estimate of the size of cultural groups, their present and proposed activities and the number of times they would be likely to use the facilities provided. The Committee is not only interested in organised cultural clubs. There are some bodies that are not directly affiliated to C.A.C. that would probably use the Centre. Individual creativity will also be fostered in the Centre. Painters, potters and musicians will find art rooms, music making and music practice rooms. Film editing and processing rooms will also be an important part of the Centre.

C.A.C. is therefore appealing to all individuals and clubs to contact it in the near future and indicate their possible requirements in such a Centre. As you are the potential users, C.A.C. would also appreciate some indication as to how you would like the Centre to be administered. These questions ultimately concern you more than anyone else, Cultural Affairs Committee members can always be contacted through the S.R.C. Office and if you happen to collide with them on campus, Martin Ward, Lee Ryall, David Crossley or Penny Chapman are just the people to discuss it with.

SQUARE LEG

Tom Hughes, the Commonwealth Attorney-General, will be speaking on the National Service Act this Wednesday at the A.N.U.

Mr. Hughes has been invited on campus by the ANU Liberal Club. He will be speaking in the new Copland Lecture Theatre at 1 pm on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Hughes, of cricket fame, has in recent months lost his small-l liberalism and has become a leading advocate of "law and order."

In memory of the coming occasion, a cricket match is being arranged for the lawn outside the Copland Theatre, and is planned to begin just before Mr. Hughes, arrives. Other welcoming celebrations are also being considered by some students.

The SRC has decided to pay legal costs for Messrs Cunliffe and Wright's proposed constitutional changes. The joint proposal regarding objects (see below) are to be put to a General Meeting on Thursday 8th October.

Following the injunction taken out against the Students' Association in order to stop a \$200 grant to the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, the SRC was given legal advice that not only had the meeting of the Association granting the money been held unconstitutionally, but in fact the motion itself was in all probability unconstitutional.

The legal opinion went even further to say that the Students' Association constitution may not even provide for a motion in support of the Moratorium. This would imply that it may not be possible for the Students' Association to consider any political matter not affecting students as students.

Messrs Duckett and Morrison under the guise of Mr. Graeme Watkins ("I'm a pawn, if you want to put it that way") took out the injunction: following their unsuccessful attempt to have the motion ruled out of order at the general meeting just over a week ago.

After Mr. Cunliffe, President of ANUSA, received the above legal advice he agreed to withdraw the motion and let the Students' Association pay all legal costs incurred.

Mr. John Reid instigated a motion to be put to another Students' Association meeting calling again for \$200 to go to the Moratorium and reaffirming that such a motion came within the Constitutional objectives. He later withdrew the motion.

The SRC have decided that since the position of the Constitution is disputable and legal costs involved in testing it would be extensive, it is best that amongst the constitutional changes being sought by the two alternative plans presently going to a referendum (Wright's and Cunliffe's), there should be included a change to confirm the Students' Association's right to discuss political matters. Because of the urgency of the matter a time limit has been set on the drawing up of alternative alterations in the Constitution. The two drafts are to be ready within the next two weeks.

Depending on the outcome of the referendum being conducted simultaneously with the Presidential election, one or other of these constitutional amendments will be put before a general meeting of the Students' Association in the minimum possible time.

A number of comments should be made about the activities of the past fortnight.

Although a number of people have expressed doubt over the motives of Duckett and Morrison, the move had been beneficial for the Students' Association in more than one way.

Firstly it has meant clarification of the meaning of the Constitution in that it will bring about changes that will be indisputable. There is of course great dispute over the reliability of the legal advice given to the SRC over the Constitution as it stands, but this injunction will certainly cause some sort of change in the Constitution which will make its meaning on these matters clear.

Secondly the injunction has put fire into the issue concerning various constitutional amendments now going to a referendum. Not only will it mean students will be more aware of the issue, but it is also having the effect of clearly speeding up the process which appeared to be heading for a long postponement.

Thirdly it may cause debate at Students' Association meetings in the future to be more centred around the actual issue rather than petty legal squabbles. Much to Morrison and Duckett's displeasure no doubt.

Nevertheless there is one issue the affair has not solved and that is the issue of who should be the one interpreting the Constitution. There is some doubt whether this is the jurisdiction of the court or should be left to the discretion of the Students' Association.

It is on this point that students can dispute the Morrison-Duckett move, and this dilemma is a question not at all answered by the present contest, and in fact is one which was clearly avoided by the SRC throughout the proceedings. With implications on every campus in Australia, a satisfactory answer to this question is needed urgently.

Andrew Podger.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

WEDNESDAY 14th, OCTOBER
UNION

1] Constitutional Amendments

OBJECTS 3. The objects of the Association are:

- To promote the interests of the University;
- to serve as a means of communication between the members and the governing bodies of the University;
- to promote the interests of the members of the Association;
- directly and indirectly, to represent, aid, serve and further in such ways as may be determined in accordance with this Constitution those political, social, cultural, educational, religious and economic interests which are determined by the members.
- to provide in relation to any legal action in which a member is involved such assistance as may be determined by the members in accordance with this Constitution;
- to promote the social life of members; and
- to encourage, and assist in, the formation among members of clubs and societies (other than sporting clubs and societies) and to support and co-ordinate the activities of clubs and societies so formed.

2] Ratification of NUAUS Motions regarding

- Name change to Australian Union of Students and
- \$500 for legal aid to "Tharunka" and "Pelican"

3] That Section 48 of the Students Association Constitution be deleted (re commencement of operation of Constitution).

4] That Section 45 (b) of the Students Association be deleted (re ratification of Student Association Constitution amendments by University Council).

5] To announce SRC by-election results.

6] General Business.

Further matters for the meeting must be in hand by 5 pm Thursday 1st October

NUAUS HITS QUEENSLAND

Today, Abschol, the Aboriginal Affairs department of the 120,000 member National Union of Australian University Students, launched a campaign to end the oppressive Queensland Aboriginal Affairs legislation which holds 30,000 Queensland Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders under close control and supervision by white administrators.

In announcing the campaign Mr. Tony Lawson, the national director of Abschol, stated that the situation in Queensland was intolerable for a country which believed in freedom of the individual and basic human rights.

Mr. Lawson continued:

"Last year before the Federal elections the Prime Minister announced that the Commonwealth would end all discriminatory legislation against Aborigines. After nearly a year now the Queensland Government continues to control Queensland Aborigines in a way no white Australian would tolerate."

In a Commonwealth sponsored conference of Queensland Aborigines and Islanders held in Townsville early this year there was a strong demand that the Queensland legislation be repealed. The legislation must go and be replaced by laws which meet with the desires and needs of the

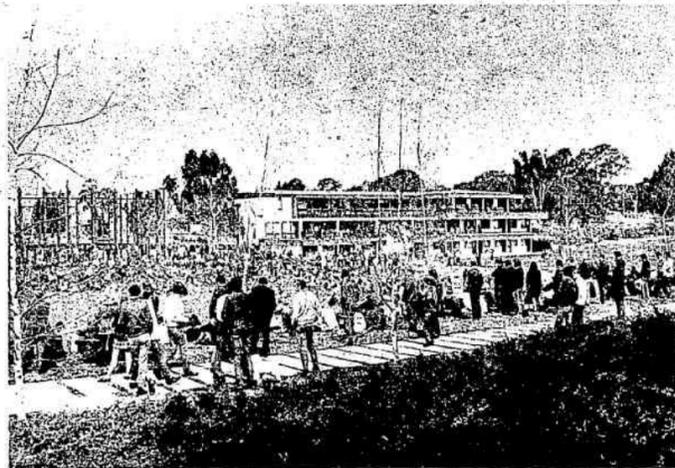
Aboriginal and Islander people themselves.

"The campaign will centre around informing Queensland people about what their Government is doing in their name. Summaries of the legislation, pamphlets and information sheets have been prepared and are now being delivered to householders in the Brisbane, Townsville and Cairns areas. "Aborigines and Islanders who are controlled by the Act are receiving detailed summaries of the legislation which outlines their rights to appeal against arbitrary arrest and detention without trial.

Mr. Lawson stated:

"If change is to come then it must be through Queensland people themselves. Aborigines and Islanders and persons of good spirit must be the ones to tell the Government that what they are doing is wrong."

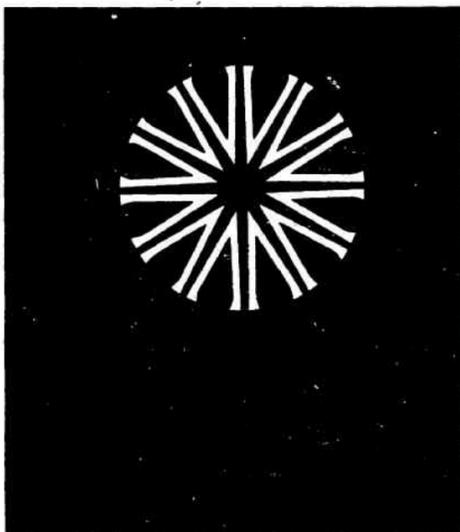
THURSDAY MEETING



and

FRIDAY

MORATORIUM





Another Moratorium is over. Will there be a third?

About a thousand people congregated outside Parliament House in a demonstration which pervaded peace more than most others I have attended. Whitlam gave a speech urging personal support and the crowd was not persuaded.

Enderby spoke better than last time — he was coherent —. But few people were impressed. Kahan had a go too but we'd heard it all before and besides he's not noteworthy anymore.

Two trucks with the total anti-Moratorium forces as crew (less than ten) expressed their logical argument admirably — we were not for peace, we were for drugs and long hair and other things they don't understand.

No, this Moratorium wasn't significant because of its speakers nor because of its numbers. It was significant because it expressed an overwhelming wish for peace.

A girl sang. She sang beautifully and the loudspeakers didn't know how to distort her voice. Those on the Parliament steps heard every word and were moved noticeably. Not by the words but by the sincerity and the beauty in this expression of peace.

The thousand moved to Garema Place. Many were shouting but it wasn't a harsh, cruel shout. Others were singing but it

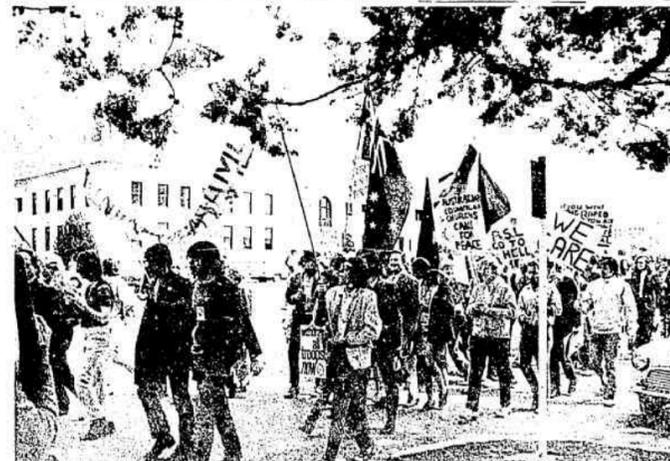
wasn't a sloppy unmeaningful song. The rest just walked, looking in many ways tired, pushing prams, holding up placards. How long before people understand we mean what we say? How long will people distort our sincerity?

About fifteen hundred crowded into Garema Place where orators tried to express the feelings of the protest. But they couldn't. You had to look at the faces of the people; those with long hair, those with shabby beards, those with little children. There was the feeling of the protest.

Bryant argued with McFarlane. It was inconsequential to the protest itself. "McFarlane left the ALP so he must be for Gorton". There's insincerity and political hogwash. We want peace, not the ALP. "We must support the progressive governments such as the NLF". When has fighting solved anything? We want peace.

Will there be another Moratorium next year? Not if it's to be in the same style as this one. We want peace, and perhaps a more moving and persuasive way of expressing this next time will be for a more intimate event with singing, music art, photography. Maybe then people will believe what we say. Peace.

Andrew Podger.



THE SYDNEY DEMO

LAST FRIDAY'S Moratorium became the first victim of the government's "law and order" campaign. Since most Moratorium sympathisers wanted a peaceful protest, it became necessary for Askin and Co. to ensure that this did not happen.

Front Lawn. Good crowd. Looks better than last time. All come to demonstrate against Australian involvement ... against U.S. imperialism ... for peace ... for humanity ... for the N.L.F. ... don't really know which ... don't really know what's going to happen ... bit scared.

Askin, Gorton and Hughes created the "Laura Norda" issue in Australia by raising the spectre of violence and disorder. It provided the perfect substitute for the now useless Communist bogey. So along with a lot of clap-trap about anarchy etc., we had the aptly-titled "Summary Offences Bill".

Front Gate. Thirty cops across the road. Few wagons. Looks O.K. ... Around the corner, in the park, under the trees - 200 pigs ... Take a few pictures - "Move on son".

Now since a march on the roadway, as in Melbourne last week or Sydney last May, is unlikely to give a pretext for a violent scene, Askin found it necessary to refuse permission to use the roads.

However the public had to be satisfied that the government had adopted a reasonable attitude. The Moratorium Secretariat had taken the view that since it did not have to apply for a permit to use the roadway in May, therefore it would not do so this time.

The government and police force, ever-anxious to assume the mantle of fairness, let it be known that permission to use the roadway would be given provided that a formal request was made. After strong pressure from Sydney S.R.C. and other bodies, the Moratorium Secretariat finally applied for permission on last Thursday. At lunch-time Friday, Ken McLeod received notice that the Moratorium marchers would not be allowed to use the roadway. The trap had snapped shut.

At the Lawn. Speeches about peace, violence, aggression, tactics, pigs, the movement ... Ready to move. Jones: "Thru City Rd., not the Front Gate". Good idea. Down Science Rd., - we outwitted the bastards this time ... held the road for five minutes before the blue peril forced us back to the footpath.

So the strategy worked brilliantly. Law 'n' order hysteria had been whipped-up. Public reaction had been successfully manipulated. Knowing this was the situation, the police reacted with undisguised brutality last Friday.

Broadway. Songs. Jokes. Chants. "One, two, three, four, we don't ..." A scuffle. They've got Jones ... Struggling across the road ... out of sight ... two years ... two years.

What emerges from the events of last week is that the police force obviously colluded with the State government on a political issue. Police behaviour last Friday was directly

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geared to political circumstance. It suited the government to have a riot, besides, there was a by-election the next day. Events were completely beyond the control of those demonstrating.

Lottery Office. Digger across the road. Give him the sign ... He's stopped ... raises his arm ... two fingers v-shaped ... wild cheers from the mass ... "Join us, join us" ... Crosses the road, arm raised.

Following the activities of the South Australian police last Friday, a Royal Commission seems likely. In N.S.W. the Council for Civil Liberties is also pressing for one.

Although it is a traditional trap to be distracted from the real issue involved in a demonstration, it can be argued that the assault on civil liberties now being undertaken at State and Federal levels is of more immediate importance than Vietnam. Last week we saw the freedom to dissent violently squashed, a public demonstration subjected to brutality at the hands of legitimate authority, and what amounts to arbitrary arrest.

Margaret St. "We've got the road - why aren't we moving" ... Crushed, kicked ... Young girl: "I can't breathe ... please stop pushing ..." Pigs don't have minds: just push them off the road ... ignore the screaming ... just provocateurs ... how many peaceniks can you get to the square foot? ... Panic, crying ... "Sing, people, sing!" ... "All we are saying is give peace a chance ..." "Louder, louder" ... "ALL WE ARE SAYING ..." Crushed and singing ... Pigs embarrassed ... Onlookers confused ... "give peace a chance."

219 people were arrested. Bailing-out continued. The three Universities' student councils and A.I.C.D. paid out approximately \$20,000 in the process.

In the cells. "I wanted to leave. The cop took me half-way across the road - 'you'll be O.K. now,' he said. On the other side three pigs grabbed me and threw me in the wagon."

"I was just parking my car. 'You can't park there. Get out of the car,' said the man in blue. 'I had to get home to feed the baby. They arrested me."



"My name is Jones. They must have thought I was the other one. They took off my shirt and jacket. The kids in the next cell said they heard the screams."

"I had to get to a five o'clock law lecture. I tried to leave the demo. 'You can't go thru unless you give me your badge.' 'Why can't I wear my badge?' Charge: failure to comply with a reasonable request."

Bailing continued till 6.00 a.m. Saturday morning.

Police in many cases, refused to allow bailing-out to commence before midnight.

Askin at the Town Hall: "They were a pretty scruffy lot. Most of them needed a haircut and a wash."

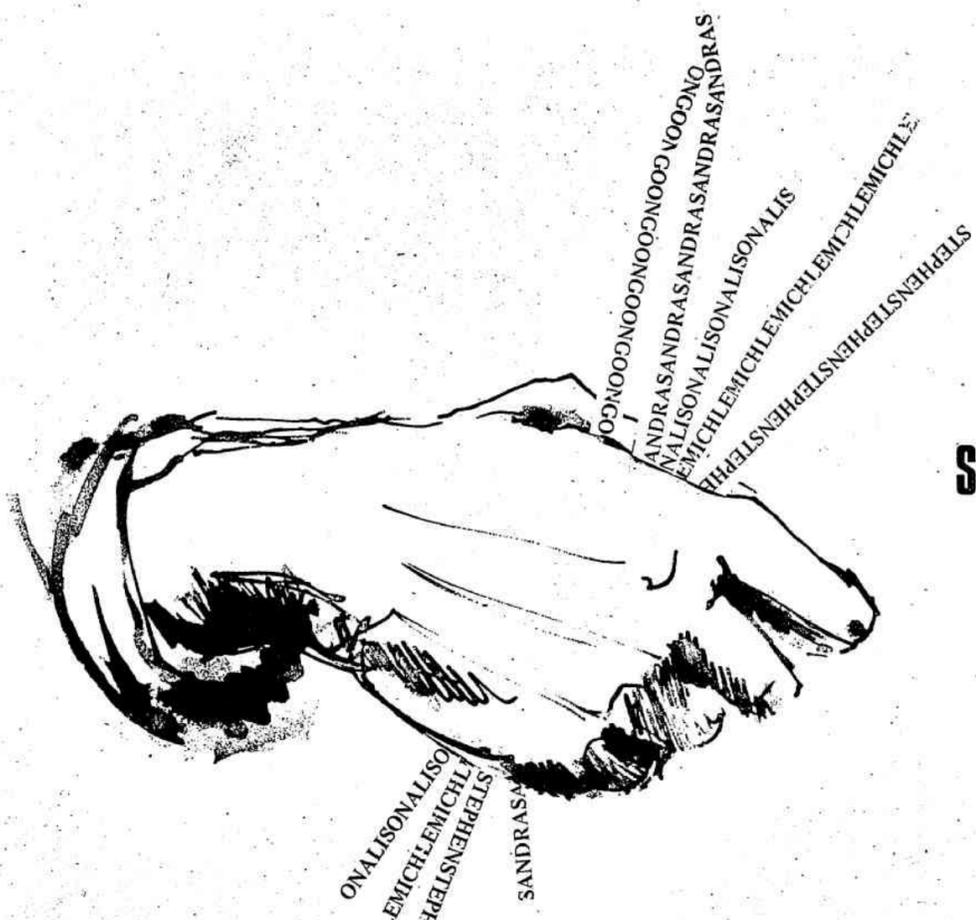
On Saturday the government lost the George's River by-election. In this test, at any rate, law and order had failed.



WORONI

ELECTION
SUPPLEMENT

PICK
A
STRAW



DOMESTIC DEBUT

The Presidential Election Candidates reluctantly made their debut last Thursday in the Union Refectory. Duckett, Wright and Richards baulked their way into the lives of a few hundred students. A gruelling beginning for what could develop into a droll, sluggish domestic election.

Duckett was first to bail up the Refectory. He ladled out a policy diced with internal issues. An audience pecking at Union food, found internal issues no novelty. Their audible responses heralded the inevitable outcome.

However, Ducketts flamboyant, chico roll style, brought occasional cheers from the white collar tables. Decked with one time campus rough necks, the tables thumped to Ducketts one time issues. No fee rise for NUAUS, General meetings for contentious issues, conditions in Library, state of co-op bookshop!

Unchallenged by other candidates, digested by the diners, was Ducketts self imposed censorship on issues such as censorship, the Vietnam War, conscription, education in the A.C.T., conservation of national resources, racism in Australia, orientation week, law and order, use of Woroni, Australias policy in Papua and New Guinea, poverty, civil rights for Public Servants, John Gray Gordon, immigration policy, abortion law reform, Homosexual law reform, women's liberation, civil liberties, drugs.

Ducketts ability to act on 'outside issues' has recently been illustrated. He was instrumental in serving the injunction on the Students Association over the Moratorium motion. That he should stand before students as a presidential candidate under the guise of 'concentrating on internal issues' and ignore social issues that confront students in every day life is deceit if not a measure of a limited outlook.

Ducketts button-hole association with Morrison, a well known student politician in particular, sets the tone for a formal rule-riddled rule should he (Duckett) be elected as president. With feet paddling the stale air, Morrison, shelved on a table in the SRC office remarked that he could 'work more efficiently outside the system.' Of the blossoming co-alition, Duckett is the appendage within the system, a student politician with an acute bureaucratic mind that can work in a frustrating intimidatory fashion.

Students must carefully question Duckett on issues that interest or concern them. He won't, or appears incapable of, clarifying his own mind.

Michael Wright put forward a very flimsy policy - rather, he hinted at notions that didn't quite qualify his standing for the presidency. If elected, one could imagine Wright mumbling rapidly through a megaphone - 'What the hell will we do now? Look man, what the hell will we do now?'

Wright asks his electors to support a system of government where by he chairs a committee 'that merely carries out student demands'. However for those occasions when 'the Committee should act on its own initiative' it would be helpful if students were given the privilege of hearing Wrights' views on a multitude of issues that burden the student in, and out, of this garden campus.

On Thursday, Wright claimed that he 'no longer stood on a Welfare Platform' and, that his efforts as 'president' would be directed to 'encouraging students to speak out'. Towards this end Wright would centralize the Union by freeing Hall students from their clock work stomachs and part-timers from their clock work brain.

Wright sees himself as the catalyst of the student voice. His taking no part in the reaction seems to have begun already.

Allison Richards has made little impact with her personal appearances. Her vocally expressed views were as vague and indecisive as Wright's. She differed from Wright in that she believes that 'thing's are already happening on campus but the 'circles of activity are not in touch with each other'.

Better Communication is her cry. On paper Richards manages to be more positive in her approach to student problems. Although she has avoided a number of issues, those dealt with reveal some thought and attempt to reconcile the situation in realistic terms. The second in a series of policy sheets titled 'The White Rabbit' raises, as an issue, one of the major inanities that exists in the A.N.U. today.

If the election was to be fought on this issue alone, it would be worthwhile.

Lets have more money for Cultural Affairs Committee at the expense of the money grabbing Sports Union.

It is rumoured that the Goon candidate, Richard Hartley, is going to Canada next year to do a P.H.D. Sandra John withdrew yesterday morning.

As this is the last edition of Woroni it is hoped that the candidates will take every opportunity to stand before students to give a much more detailed account of their IDEAS. The policies that appear in this edition should be regarded as a lead in to more intensive campaigning both by students and, hopefully, candidates also. Students should take every occasion available to question candidates closely on matters that concern them. If this is done, more positive results can be expected to follow in 1971.

John Reid

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**ALISON RICHARDS ARTS 11**

Curricula vital
1969
SRC Asst. NUAUS Secretary
Oriental Studies Rep.
National Affairs Officer
Politics Society Committee
SCUNA
Boccherini Orchestra
Theatre Group - ANU Revue
Women's Hockey
Impact
[SRC disciplinary Committee]
1970
John Reid Proposals Committee (Gemini)
National Service Act Committee
SDS Treasurer
Theatre Group Committee Member
Moratorium Committee (May & Sept.)
Arts Festival Hon. Secretary
Canberra Symphony Orchestra.

POLICY

PART-TIMERS — the section of the university most in need of a voice. Along with the Part-Timers Association, I would institute a Part-Timers newsletter, mailed at intervals, to keep the part-timers in contact with the rest of the university, incorporating entertainment, welfare & other fields of activity.

HALLS — tend to become isolated. I would try to arrange a system of inter-hall meal tickets, so that there could be inter-hall movement without the present expense and inconvenience.

SRC — no longer does an efficient job. Before any new form of government is instituted, I would set-up a Government Committee to discover the form best suited to the ANU.

CULTURE — is in a bad financial state on campus. CAC gets only \$200 from student funds, as compared with the Sports Unions \$12 from every student. This needs a drastic reappraisal.

COMMUNICATION — basic problem on campus. Nobody has ever tried to really do anything about it. New system of distribution needed. New and better notice boards in Union and Library partitioned off into individual activities sections, to avoid the present confusion. Weekly "what's on" newsheet, "State of the Union" message. Political issue sheet distributed before every general meeting, giving both sides. More use of "Woroni" outside newspapers, radio and television to get the university into the community. John Reid system (Gemini) of Union places for outside people put into practice. Genesis made to work.

Basically I see the Presidency as a hard work position, to get the bureaucracy efficiently done and out of the way, so that general activity can be stimulated. This is a coordinating position — the only student in the university paid to indulge in student affairs full-time, to have the opportunity to devote him (or her of course) self without academic prejudice to getting the university together.

Watch the White Rabbit for enlargement of these policies.

Preferences 1) Richards
2) John
3) Wright
4) Hartley

ALISON RICHARDS

case in the interests of the population, and nothing more need be said.

It seems an idyllic situation. Everybody is content, the only murmurings must come from those few malcontents who are pathologically unable to cope with a life of equilibrium.

But is this too, reality in our peaceful little university? Is content really so universal, or is it just that the outward forms of cooperation are so manifest, the channels and structures of participation so forbiddingly apparent, (and so obviously inactive) that the individual in his unease has no place to turn?

The late Student Participation Submission is a magnificent case in point. How much call was there, in grass-roots terms, for such a decision-making structure in the university? Granted, here was agitation in individual departments for some improvement in particular courses but was it not more the case that the decision to implement such a university-wide form of participation was taken in the light of overseas developments, particularly the American campus revolts, and was geared more to the idea of 'prevention is better than cure' than to any real attempt to analyse the actual situation at the ANU?

The structures brought into being by acceptance of the Student Participation Submission have in many cases become white elephants, kept going more by the enthusiasm of staff than students. This is not to say that the structures in question cannot be made use of; the recent activity in the Political Science Department, notoriously unresponsive to student suggestions, bears this out; but the liaison Committees, the Faculty Education Committees, even when they have been active to some degree, have fallen victim to the Law of the Excluded Middle: the mass of students, the average student, still has no idea what is going on and has no idea where to start finding out.

What the structure fiends have forgotten is that dissent creates its own channels. To provide a ready-made opening for communication is not to guarantee its effective use, on the contrary, it

can lead to a stifling of real discussion in the maze of petty decision-making bodies.

It is not only in the matter of the quality of an education that we are subject to the vice of overplan. The very physical structure of this university has meant that the various sectors of our community live apart from each other. Halls at one end of the campus, the union at the other, science and law at the opposite extremes, the poor student, lost between, has no way of making contact with a heart within the university. Of course life is comfortable; of course there is a health service, and soon will be a dental service (it has only to gain the approval of Council), but these should be the basis, not the ends, of students' involvement. Those who try to confine themselves to these aims are lacking, not only in imagination, fail to see beyond the immediate present to the future possibilities of university responsibility, but worse, lacking in confidence in the student body, both full and part-time and lacking in foresight, seeing where their policies lead them.

Those who indulge in overplan fail to see that their submission of the individual in structures could lead either to the complete death of opinion within the university due to lack of communication & interest or to the creation of such a volume of dissatisfaction among the dislocated individuals that those structures may in the end be completely disregarded.

The way to combat overplan is not to fight structures with more and better structures, taken at random as the specific for all ills, but to look at the university in terms of itself.

There is no way out hiding behind barricades of comfort in an irresponsible attempt to avoid an analysis of change; our object must be to show the individual his power to shape his own mode of action, and to join together the small circles of activity into a general awareness of the reality of student opinion, a reality which I can see exists despite the isolation caused by overplan.

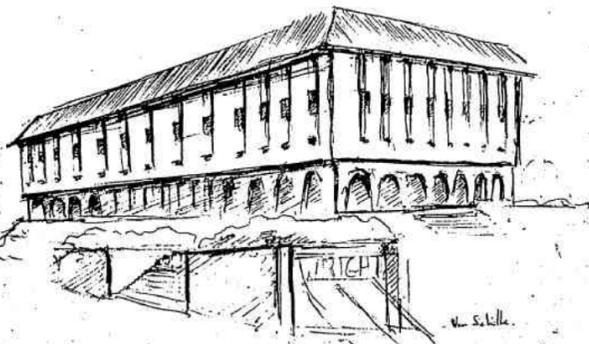
STEPHEN DUCKETT

STEPHEN JOHN DUCKETT B.Ec 111
nominated by Andrew Morrison/Patrick Power.
Part-time Rep. 40th SRC
General Rep. 41st & 42nd SRC
Assistant Director, Clubs & Societies 1969
Treasurer 1969-70
Education Officer 1970
member Board Liaison Committee
University Council Bookshop, Naming & Welfare Committees
(rep. of Hall & College students on Welfare Committee.)
Attended NUAUS Councils & various other Conferences.
Member Cultural Affairs, Education, Welfare, NUAUS Committees.

I have been an active member of most committees of the SRC & have thus had a wide experience in the internal affairs of the Students' Association. I am also a member of three Council Committees The Board Liaison Committee and have attended a meeting of the Halls of Residence Committee of Council. I have had fairly extensive experience of negotiations with the Administration and in fact, handled the Students side of the 'Prometheus' grant (\$150 from the Vice-Chancellor) and student membership of the Library Committee.



MICHAEL WRIGHT



Michael Wright Age 21
Eco 111.

1968-69 Abschol Director
1968-69 SRC Member
1969 SRC Vice President (resigned)
1969 NUAUS delegate
1969-70 Economics Education Committee
1969-70 Economics Club
1970 Moratorium Committee

In 1970 I have not been greatly involved with SRC politics, but I have spent my time in other areas of student interest and looking from afar at the antics of those involved in the 1970 SRC. As a result of this year I have recognised further problems that exist with the SRC and in the university in general particularly for the only slightly "interested" student who has something to say.

The central theme of my campaign and policies is to give this student the opportunity to have his say. By broadening the base of student government, encouraging the union as a center for Student ideas and other means, I hope to give all those with something to say the choice to say it, and be heard.

The second term I proposed the form of student government that was accepted by the Students Association to replace the undemocratic SRC. This scheme is described in more detail in my campaign article but it is fundamentally based on greater student involvement in determining policy and on a more responsible student government.

The union plays an important part in my policy because I hope to encourage more students to congregate in this area. Greater interaction between students can only help all students and the university.

I feel that it is important to know something about a candidate as well as know his policies. My name is Mick Wright, I am studying Economics and at the end of this year I will have only one unit to

complete before I receive my degree. In my three years at the ANU I have been active in many areas of university life, areas such as students clubs, student politics, Bruce Hall life and union sitting.

This experience has shown me the great diversity of interests that exist in this university and I believe that I realize many of the problems facing students. However I believe that many of these problems can be solved if students are encouraged to search for solutions.

I hope to be able to create an atmosphere where students take the opportunities available to have their voice heard. I don't want to push students into "getting involved" but merely create an atmosphere where if they wish to speak then they will be listened to.

In the future students will have more of a say in their student government. After the S.R.C. was rejected as undemocratic and no longer catering for student demands, I proposed an alternative system that was designed to allow students the greatest say in, and control of, their affairs. The structure of the system is based around general meetings of the Students Association (S.A.) With the only formal body being a five man committee elected by the students to hold particular portfolios.

The committee does not meet to interpret and decide S.A. policy as the SRC does at present, but merely carried out the student demands gained at the fortnightly General Meetings called for general student policy, or at the meetings called by individual members of the committee, to discuss issues related to particular portfolios. The committee should only act on its own initiative when students cannot be called together to decide policy and even then the general meetings can over rule or dismiss the committee. This system was accepted at the General Meeting called to decide the future form of student government, however the final decision depends on the results of a referendum that will be circulated at the time of the elections.

In order that students can circulate ideas and stimulate discussion, more money needs to be made available for student entertainment and communication. S.A. activities like Woroni, Inside Out, guest speakers and inviting visiting entertainers should receive benefit from a reorganisation of the S.R.C. budget to encourage the above.

A further problem in this university obstructing the easy movement of ideas

from students is the separation between part of the university, for example between the Union and the Halls and between the various Faculties. This separation is physical but there is also the vast "credibility gap" between students and their Faculties.

The Union, the traditional centre of a university is just not utilized at the ANU. I hope to be able to negotiate with the Halls for a more flexible system of take away lunches and a widening of the servary times to allow Hall students to attend lunch time Union activities without the difficulties that are involved at the present. I hope that because of the increased budget allocation the union will be the centre of many more activities during the year. Particularly during the summer months the library lawn should be used far more for entertainment and visiting speakers.

Participation in the academic side of the university has been a particular failure for students, only a few individuals have been able to put their views to the various bodies and when these views were presented the students were not told of the success or failure of the submission. The SRC appointees on these bodies have never been asked to report to students on developments in their committees. I believe that the SA should make more use of their appointees and have them take SA requests to the various committees.

Part time students being 50% plus of the university, should be encouraged even if advantage is not taken of it, to involve themselves more in the university. A possibility exists to involve them more by submitting to the ACOA or the Public Service Board that the Part time students lunch time be variable so that they can attend lunch time meetings in the Union. Discussion on the matter of the number of hours that each student has off work to attend university and the travelling time involved in travelling to university is also long over due.

If I can now restate the theme of my campaign. It is to encourage students to take advantage of the opportunities available to them to put their views, and create an environment where even more opportunities exist for putting their views. Students should, if they wish, be able to run their own affairs and not have to leave it up to a small elite like the SRC. I believe that I have the enthusiasm, interest and experience to carry out these aims and achieve results as the Student Association President.

STEPHEN JOHN DUCKETT

Open Door Policy; emphasis on Student Welfare.

It is my aim to work for the 400 students who comprise membership of the Students Association. Every student who pays his \$9 a year to the ANUSA is entitled to some return. Not only should this be in the form of 'Woroni' NUAUS, and Clubs and Societies grants, but also through student concessions, improved Library facilities and more paths on campus; all those little issues that affect students directly. These are the issues that must be handled — students who have problems; bad lecturing or uncooperative professors. I hope that you give me the opportunity as President to deal with your problems.

Of course any person is going to be more interested in some fields than others. Specifically, I have always concerned myself with the Library, the Co-op bookshop and the Student Health Service. I also take an active interest in the problems of overseas and part-time students.

Over \$4000 of ANU money is spent to maintain our membership of NUAUS. A number of people have suggested that NUAUS increase its fees next year. At present I cannot see that any increase in fees is justified. I therefore oppose any fee rise for NUAUS.

I have in the past been interested in the provision of "cultural" activities on this campus. I intend to maintain my interest in this and also especially in the coming Universities Arts Festival. I believe that the Students' Association should financially support the Arts Festival which is to be held on this campus next year.

One important issue at present being

debated is whether the Students' Association should involve itself in outside political movements. I believe that since the Students' Association is established to look after the interests of Students, it not should involve itself in outside political movements. I believe that since the Students' Association is established to look after the interests of Students, it should concentrate on these issues.

Many students, especially Part-timers cannot (or do not wish to) attend general meetings, but these students still have a right to have their views represented and their interests protected. I therefore suggest the increased use of referenda as a means of more accurately assessing student opinion on contentious issues.

In short if you elect me, student welfare will be my prime concern.

As President I intend to concentrate on those matters which directly affect students.

In the past I have shown my interest in these matters and if elected President, will be able to continue my work in this field.

PART-TIMERS

As a former Part-Time Representative on the SRC, I am very aware of the many problems faced by Part-timers. Part-timers have outside lives of their own in their work, family etc. As President I would fully support the activities of the part-time Students' Association and would ensure that Part-timers are not discriminated against.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Overseas Students also are a group which have special problems of their own. I have attended meetings of the overseas

students' Council and have shown interest in their activities. As President I would continue to give overseas students any assistance that they required.

LIBRARY

The Library is the focal point of most students academic career. It should therefore be made as easy to work in and the running of the Library should always be closely watched. I would conduct Library Questionnaires similar to the ones I conducted in Second Term, at least once each term to ascertain further areas of conflict in this important field.

CO-OP BOOKSHOP

Any student who wants to buy a book at the bookshop is faced with the delays that have become so typical. I would propose an investigation into the possibility of establishing an ACT co-op bookshop to rid the ANU bookshop of Sydney Control.

HEALTH SERVICE

The Health Service is also a place where long, very long or extremely long delays are the norm. I would propose discussion and studies into the possibility of increasing or rearranging staff to increase efficiency.

Concurrently with this election is a survey to determine what form of dental scheme students wish. I promise to fully support and push for the implementation of the results of this survey.

GENERAL

I therefore intend to concentrate on the issues that directly affect students. I do not intend to use the position of President as a Political post but as a means of serving Student Welfare.

... and
**SANDRA
JOHN**

nominated
by

Cunliffe
&
padgham

REFSHAVUGE



A REPO OF A JUNK

A trip around the world — most expenses paid — and hob-nobbing with Vice Chancellors from most important Universities sounds like the perfect junket. As the lucky chosen one, I want to give some details and impressions of my recent trip to Montreal via London and America to show how such a trip can be or use to the fare-payers.

Of course, nineteen Universities in five weeks must add up to a pretty superficial impression of each one individually, but then generalized impressions can also have value. For example, we should be told that, despite our isolation and isolationism, our problems are in many ways not very different from those of students and Universities overseas. Further, despite our "self-effacing humility" and great awe of the student movements overseas, we ought to realise that we can show many universities overseas a thing or two.

The student activists may watch with bated breath every radical move at Berk-



Yes folks, you can't argue with fate! The GOONS have entered the fray.



CANDIDATE HARTLEY

(and a right Charlie he looks in those plasticine boots and lead trilby).

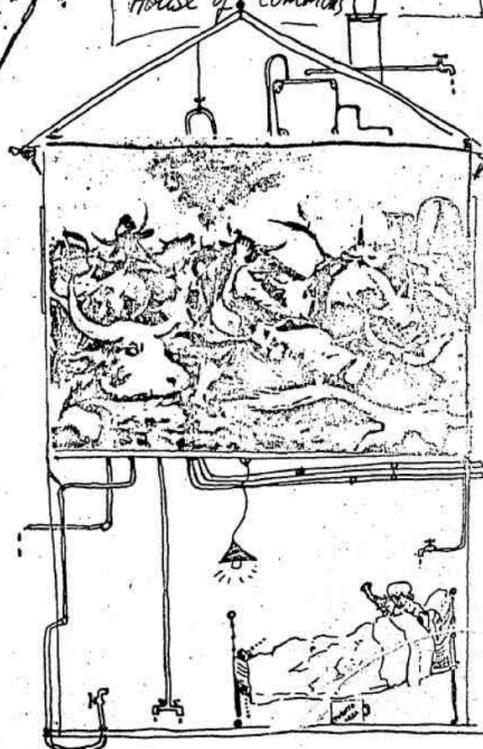
The Goons plan to replace the S.R.C. with this cardboard replica of the House of Commons.

Nirgle me rogers.

VOTE 1 GOON (crint)



... so great was his fright that his waistcoat turned white
Duckett's reaction on hearing the Goons had a candidate.



"What are those people upstairs doing?"

PORT

KET

ley, but why aren't the student participants telling them that they should be running their own \$7 million Student Union - Cafeteria - Theatre - Office complex? Why not tell the students at many American Universities that their participation can extend actively to the areas of curriculum reform and teaching methods, and that because Faculty discusses these is no reason for Students to be kept off Faculties?

This may give the impression that American Universities are very way-ahead in interfering with external State politics, but way-behind in internal University politics. I think in many ways this is fairly true. Student-based community action is extensive and exciting, and the involvement is deeper. On the other hand there is a surprising lack of concern by student leaders at the long domination of decision and policy making by outside bodies, administrators and/or academic staff.

I think it would be incomplete to say

however, that we had nothing to learn from overseas experience in internal University management. Two experiments may illustrate this.

For some years, we have aimed at (and have finally succeeded in getting) Lennox House for use as a student residence, but without the paraphernalia of wardens, formal meals, etc. In England and Canada there have been similar arrangements for some time done with official backing and money. At the University of Essex, the student residences are entirely student run, with kitchens on each floor and no real control from above. We complain of the visiting rules in our halls here. One student casually told me that he would not get a room this year, as he would be sleeping with his girl-friend. Naturally, Essex has provided great political capital, and is always being attacked for its sex and drug scene. The authorities have taken, on the whole, a hands-off-morals attitude, and while they may have gone too far, it certainly is a bold and imaginative step.

In Canada a similar experiment has not worked nearly so well. Rochedale is a semi-official student co-operative residence near (and partly financed by) the University of Toronto. It worked well for some time, but I was told by a resident that things have begun to degenerate, and that without some improvement, it could prove to be a failure. His diagnosis is quite simple — it takes strongwilled and self-disciplined people to run such an enterprise; the nature of the thing attracted many weak types. Perhaps now that we have Lennox, we do not need to look at these other operations; I think they can still provide valuable experience.

Campus radio stations are another feature of American and Canadian University life we could learn a lot from. Certainly the campus radio system has had quite an influence on the pop scene, and in fact, when the student strike headquarters were situated at Brandeis this spring, their radio station provided news of the strike (of national importance) first and most accurately. An interesting aside is that the campus radio-station at Brandeis was started when the University had only 1,000 students. Television was also a growing thing, but

seemed most prominent at Universities where Fine Arts or similar courses were part of the curriculum. At Sir George Williams University, Montreal, there were two studios (one can guess which was the smaller) so that the academic staff could use the medium as a teaching aid.

An interesting North American phenomenon that we may like to look into is the question of the Dean of Students. In the U.S. and Canada, he is an Administrator (in but not of), not an academic and is charged with more or less ombudsman-like activities. Sometimes he has an administrative role as well, over, for example, health and counselling, etc. There were charges on some campuses that he became an Administration "minor". On the other hand, if he were to plead the case of students too effectively he may lose credibility with the Administration. However, there were good examples (Sir George Williams University Montreal) where he had averted disaster and succeeded in bringing greater co-operation between Administration academics and students.

The Fifth General Conference of the International Association of Universities was a very interesting affair. There were large contingents from England, and Australia, the Third World countries, and the Communist countries. Many of these were Vice-Chancellors (or their equivalent) or senior academics. There were, however, ten students (France 3, America 2, Australia 1 Canada 1 Uruguay 1 Dominican Republic 1 Belgium 1) and some sub-professional academics.

The discussion topics were entitled "International University Co-operation" and "The University and the Needs of Contemporary Society". Excellent papers were presented on these subjects, well-documented, and thought-provoking. The discussion was, however, not particularly stimulating or imaginative. Formal speeches were of use only in revealing attitudes (for instance that student participation was illegitimate or unnecessary) and exchanging experiences.

Over coffee (or something stronger) one could make contact with many of the interesting personalities there: pick their brains, test one's ideas and exchange opinions. Nothing startling came out of

this really, but good solid work: Sir Brian Windeyer's (University of London) that the demand for vocational qualification had made the notion of a university degree too narrow; Professor B.R. Williams's (Sydney) view on the way University Councils ought to accept motions in principle, allow them to be discussed and then, in the light of such discussion confirm or not; Prof Belakovs (Siberia) exposition of Russian student's job-hunting.

It was a pity that there were so few students present, but it was gratifying to see some there. On the whole the delegates welcomed them (more warmly one suspects than they welcomed the student participants at their own universities). This meant that the pockets of resistance to Student participation of any kind, who still had to be persuaded that students are not all intent on destroying the University, prevented any formal discussion of the ways in which participation could best be achieved, or how many of its problems could be solved.

Few concrete proposals came out of the Conference, although there were definite suggestions made by the group on co-operation (e.g. that one-third of sabbatical time ought to be spent in developing countries), but different views on University autonomy and dependence on the State, student participation, relations with other tertiary institutions adult education, teaching and research and many other topics were aired. The discussion papers and rapporteur's reports are available at the SRC office for those who would like to go into this problem.

What then have I specifically brought back? From the conference, much data, many contacts, and the enthusiasm that comes from exchange of ideas. From the Universities tour, much the same, but also some specific proposals. Why not smoking in exams (Sussex University have it)? The new Union will NOT be unfaced reinforced concrete (Simon-Fraser University, Vancouver, clearly showed me that); a scheme for student participation in hiring and firing (from City University of New York); and very definitely, a desire to keep the size of ANU as reasonably small as possible.

1 REFERENDUM

My proposal sets up a minimal necessary bureaucracy to replace the SRC. I think most people have accepted the fact that suspension of the SRC for a year is in the best interests of the Students' Association, so it is necessary to replace it with something. My proposal steers clear of the most objectionable features of the SRC — excessive bureaucracy endless in-fighting, the loss by some members of active interest, and the wielding by others of a great deal of power, whether by default or by design.

So far these things have been paid for by your fees, so an alternative now is also important to you. My proposal has the following features: General Meetings would be held every fortnight during term 1 and these would take the decisions which are currently taken by the SRC and the Student's Association. As things arose, or things were to be done, specific issues would be referred to interested groups of students. In this way interest, not the lack of it, would determine policies and if no interest existed the job would not be done, which I suggest is as it should be. Occasionally, special General Meetings would need to be called. These could be called on three days notice, but the quorum would become 100, to ensure that these meetings were conducted fairly. Some bureaucracy, is necessary, and I propose that a Chairman and a Treasurer would be standing appointments. This is necessary if important financial and other mundane tasks are to be carried out. Clubs and societies funds, which for many students constitute the only material benefit deriving from their membership of the Students' Association, would be administered by the Chairman, unless the Association decided otherwise, of course.

If you agree with the suspension of the SRC, for a year, but feel that a five-man Executive Committee is only a mini-SRC, with as much power in still fewer hands, then I suggest that you support my proposal on the forthcoming referendum. It avoids the evils of the SRC, whether under its own or a new name, and ensures that interested people formulate policies. I suggest that this is what the Students' Association is all about, but even if I am wrong, remember that the whole issue will be re-considered at the end of 1971.

Mark Cunliffe.
(President ANUSA)

Moved Wright/Sadler

[a] The SRC be abolished and in its place an Executive Committee be constituted.

[b] The Executive Committee consist of a Chairman, Treasurer — Clubs and Societies Officer, Publicity Officer, NUAUS Secretary, Education and Welfare Officer.

[c] Nominations be called separately for each position on the Executive Committee and members of the Students Association will be allowed to stand for only one position at a time.

[d] All student matters, like D.S.P. that are not the specific concern of Executive Committee members, shall be the concern of the Chairman.

[e] The Chairman retain his 'studentship' in order to allow him to devote maximum time to co-ordinating the actions of the Executive Committee.

[f] The Committee be responsible to General Meetings of the Student's Association, to carry out Student Association

Policy and be accountable to the Association which may recall members of the Committee at any time.

[g] The Committee administers student association affairs when the association can not be called together to decide policy.

[h] That special General Meetings of the ANUSA shall be called with 3 days notice when not less than fifty members of the association, by notice in writing given to the chairman, request that such a meeting be convened for the purpose of determining the matter or matters specified in the notice (other than a proposal to amend the constitution), and that these meetings have a quorum of one hundred.

[i] That during the period of the SRC's suspension there be general meetings of the ANUSA once a fortnight and that these meetings have a quorum of fifty ordinary members of the association.

[j] That a permanent committee be set up to investigate ways and means of galvanising student activity on campus.

The first question many people ask when discussing the SRC and the reform proposals is why is reform necessary and how do the Wright/Sadler proposals differ from the SRC and other reform proposals.

The SRC for the last two years (since Alan Brooks left) has been sinking deep into petty bureaucracy and inertia. SRC meetings at present consist of small cliques backstabbing each other to gain political power; the best examples of this being the Anarchists and the right wing. The effect of this is irresponsibility in student government; very few concrete achievements have come from the SRC in the last two years and the future looks equally grim. It is time student government was taken away from the SRC and placed back under the control of the Students themselves; this is what the Wright/Sadler motion does.

The Wright/Sadler proposals set up an Executive Committee to administer student affairs under the direct control of the Students Association through general meetings. At present the SRC can decide on policy itself with a right of recall to a general meeting of the ANUSA. In principle this sounds very

good but how can students recall policy to a general meeting if the SRC does not let students know of new policy decisions, this inspite of urgings by students and promises by candidates for the last two years to get "better communications between the SRC and Students". The Wright/Sadler motion makes it mandatory for the Executive Committee to have ANUSA approval for a policy before it implements it and the committee must accept policy decisions made by the ANUSA at fortnightly general meeting or special general meetings.

The Executive committees function is to carry out the policy of the ANUSA and carry out the day to day running of the ANUSA under existing policy decisions made by the Students Association. If the committee fails to do its job any member of the committee or the committee as a whole is subject to recall by a general meeting and can be sacked.

The election of each member of the Executive Committee to a designated position allows the ANUSA to hear what a candidate is going to do for a specialised category of student affairs. Instead of hearing the airy fairy waffle which has gone on at so many SRC elections the students will, we hope, hear definite proposals and ideas. Elections will be on issues not waffle and if a committee man fails he can and should be sacked.

The Quorum rules although appearing complicated are in fact a very careful safeguard against stacking and other obnoxious practices which sometimes occur at small meetings.

One of the most important clauses in the motion is the last one which allows for continuous review of student government to try and find better ways of allowing students to participate fully if they so wish, in their own government. Both Michael Wright and myself see these proposals as a start to a much more responsible (in both senses of the word) student government.

3 nothing

bruno's wines

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and Bowman St, Jamison Centre, Belconnen

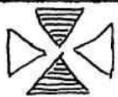
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One competent Publicity Officer -
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Please apply to the SRC Office
in the Union.

AQUARIUS

STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL BY-ELECTIONS

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE TWO (2)
POSITIONS ON THE STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

HARRISON Timothy (Power/Watkins)

There will, therefore, be an election of one General Representative at the General Meeting at which this poll will be declared.

Stephen Duckett,
Returning Officer.

CONCERT BY CANBERRA SINFONIETTA

As part of the series "Concerts on Campus" the Canberra Sinfonietta, a group of 14 musicians, will give a concert in The Dining Hall of Bruce Hall on FRIDAY 9 OCTOBER AT 8 PM. The music to be performed is:

Notturmo in C Haydn
Adagio or Adage Celebre Albinoni
Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 Bach
(with recorder and violin soloists)
Adagio for Strings Barber
Symphony in A (K 134) Mozart.

The Canberra Sinfonietta will be conducted on this occasion by Dr Christopher Nicolls, newly appointed to the Canberra School of Music. As in previous concert in this series wine will be served at the interval, and the emphasis will be on enjoyable music-making in a relaxed atmosphere.

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30 SEPTEMBER, 1970

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Student Administration Building

A Poultry \$200

Dear Sir,

For the past two and a half years I have supported Stephen Duckett in every election for which he has stood i.e. the 1968 S.R.C. election and the one early this year. Despite the fact that his conservative political views are quite opposite to mine, I have given him my support because I believed that Stephen was honest and responsible and could be relied upon to act in the best interests of students. Last week, at Stephen's instigation, an injunction was brought against the Students' Association because it had passed a motion granting \$200 to the Moratorium campaign. I do not condemn Stephen for trying to prevent this, if he truly believed that it was unconstitutional and not in the best interests of students. I do condemn Stephen because, although he had the legal action planned, he did not inform the students at the meeting which passed the motion that he would take legal action if they did carry the motion. If he had, the students would have been held responsible. Now Stephen must be considered to bear full responsibility for the unnecessary expense the Students' Association has been put to in having to pay court costs which have been estimated at over \$200. Dramatic showmanship has always been one of Stephen's loves. I did not know it actually took precedence over the welfare of the Students' Association. I now realise that a vote for Stephen Duckett is just that - a vote for Stephen Duckett - not a vote for responsible representation of student interests.

Robyn Withers,
R. McKay
Jenny Herridge.

LET

Morrison's camp

Dear Sir,

It is my belief that the Presidential elections now being held are of considerable importance to the Students Association. I originally nominated for election, but academic considerations have forced my withdrawal. I would ask those students who would have voted for my election to give their votes to Stephen Duckett the only remaining candidate whose platform is at all acceptable.

Mr. Duckett was, with myself involved in the successful taking out of an injunction in the Supreme Court of the ACT, to effectively prevent the gift of \$200 of ANU Students Association funds to the ACT Moratorium Committee. Like myself, he opposes the use of compulsory collected student funds for non-student purposes as a serious breach of the rights of the individual. This principle, that no person should be compelled to pay money towards political purposes that he does not support, is of vital importance to all members of the Students Association.

Other aspects of Mr. Duckett's policy which I heartily endorse are, opposition to the proposed HUAUS fee rise, an open door policy towards all students, and most importantly, the increased use of referenda to ascertain what student opinion actually is. Students should ask what other candidates views on these important issues are. It is time that Presidents of the Students Association ceased playing politics with student funds and concentrated on what Stephen Duckett proposes as the crucial issue; student welfare.

Andrew Morrison.

STAFF



Bisset hangs loose.

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WORONI is the Journal of the Australian National University Students' Association
Volume 21 No. 19 29th September, 1970



Podger consorts



Eileen Goodnight

IAN McLEOD

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TERS

Great Problem

Dear Sir,
The Presidential elections before us pose a great problem. Richard Hartley is a Goon and not a serious candidate. Stephen Duckett's actions over the injunction business reflect seriously on his responsibility. Although I have supported him in the past, his latest actions make it impossible for me to vote for him for a position of such responsibility as President of the Students' Assoc.

That leaves us with three candidates: Michael Wright, Alison Richards, and Sandra John. Although all of these three could adequately fill the position of President, I would like to give special mention to Sandra John.

Sandra has been Secretary of the SRC for the last couple of months. She has been involved to a sufficient degree to know what is going on, without having become embroiled in the backstabbing and petty wrangling which afflicts so many of our student politicians.

Although I have known Sandra for only a short time, it is obvious that she is intelligent, perceptive, and quick to learn that which she does not already know. One is also quickly left with the impression of capability, responsibility and maturity. We could well do with such a person as our President.

One might mistakenly take this as the beginning of an eulogy, but it is not. I believe that the Students' Association needs a good President, and out of the candidates Sandra seems the one best fitted for the position. I will vote for her on that basis and I hope that others will see fit to vote for her on the basis of those same qualities.

Andrew Bain.

Ducktator

Dear Sir,
Student Politics have come to a sorry pass when we see tactics such as we have seen in past few weeks.

When some irresponsible students thwart the will of the majority of students by tactics such as removal of notices of General Meetings, booking of all the rooms in the Union for defined clubs to prevent meetings taking place, using rules of debate to prevent free discussion, and resorting to legalisms when defeated in an open vote, then democracy at this university is in danger.

At the forthcoming SRC Presidential election let us avoid placing those who refuse to listen to student opinion in a position where they can use the rules and regulations to further their own dictatorial whims.

Lyndal Scott.

De Flower Millar

Dear Sir,
In the 15th September issue of 'Woroni' Dr. T.B. Millar replied to Brian Havenhand's article relating to the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre. "Closely Guarded Seminars". Dr. Millar listed some people, including myself, who have or are to present papers under the Centre's auspices and whose names, he thought, might surprise Mr. Havenhand.

From my personal experience. I can confirm that occasional seminars, held usually on a Thursday, are open to all members of this university. Further, people of divergent academic positions are encouraged to present papers to these seminars. And, at least as far as I know, the Centre's small specialist library is open to all with projects oriented to strategic questions. Again, I have no reason to believe that publication of a seminar paper in the Canberra Papers series relates in any way to "establishment" or "dissent" views in our Australian context.

However, from time to time the Strategic Studies Centre does hold conferences — or an extended seminar — with restricted attendance. In February of this year there was one, as far as I can tell, on U.S. — Australian — New Zealand strategic relationships. Although my research and publications in this area are not unknown, I was not invited. Nor was I surprised, if only because I have never been asked to a restricted seminar. Probably the criterion for invitation is seniority. I hope it is not one based on some view of "soundness".

Much of the "Alice in Wonderland" debate about the Strategic Studies Centre seems to be about sources of finance and personalities. To me, more important issues are whether any financial support limits the area of choice of questions that can be asked. *Ad hominem* arguments I always find both unacademic and personally distasteful.

Most critically, the study of strategic questions cannot be undertaken in the belief that these are value-free. Strategy relates to political objectives (pace von Clausewitz), in a context of technology and ideology. If any study of a strategic problem does not recognise this, then argument is sterile, or political assumptions are brought in by the back door.

Strategy and politics cannot be divorced and nor should any academic study attempt to do this. If the Executive Officer of the Centre, and its Advisory Committee recognise this, so much the better. But if strategy is assumed to be value-free, then little work of any significance can be done.

Robert Cooksey.

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WORONI

as others see us...

The men to watch

There are some names to watch in Australian politics — but not many. Most members of parliament, in Canberra and the states, are mediocre people. The exceptions described in this article are mainly young men, except for the prime minister and the leader of the opposition. The latter are not old (Gorton is 58 and Whitlam 54); but Australia has a handful of up-and-comers who are really young. If Australian politics are going to produce anything creative in the next ten years, one of the men described here will probably be behind it.

John Gorton is a tough, wilful, sensitive man, alternating shyness and aggressiveness. He is undoubtedly intelligent, he feels deeply, and he has great ambitions for the country. Although Brasenose had a hand in forming him, he is manifestly a product of the Australian countryside and Australian private schools and the Royal Australian Air Force in the second world war. He is glad to look and sound Australian. In many ways he is a breath of fresh air after the weighty solemnities of Sir Robert Menzies and the debating-society platitudes of Mr. Holt, and he is certainly more of a nationalist than either of them; but it is not yet clear where his nationalism will lead him, and whether he can carry his party with him in what he wants to do.

He likes taking people down a peg or two, especially civil servants and academics, and has earned himself a number of sound hates since he became prime minister in 1968. Some of the blame for the liberals' poor showing last October must be laid on the shocks he has administered to the party. Some is also due to his own confusing-utterances and his lackadaisical attitude to little things like punctuality about which Sir Robert used to be strict. His friends say that he is introducing a new style, and that the public will get used to it in time. Maybe. As things stand he is leader because there is no acceptable alternative. If he does not sink back into the more undiscriminating sort of anti-communism (an occupational disease for Australian politicians), his flexible approach may produce some worthwhile legislation and a new style in government. It is about time.

Gorton still has to prove himself. So, in a different way, has his opponent, **Gough Whitlam**. He too is a product of private schools and the RAAF, but not of the countryside, for he has lived his life within the ambit of the legal profession. He is big and handsome and extremely articulate — rather too articulate: he speaks quicker than he thinks, and can make a fool of himself when there is no occasion to. He is good at both destructive criticism and, if he gives himself time

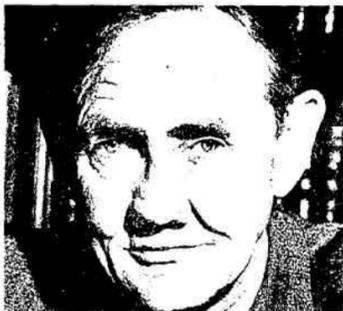
to consider, the constructive sort.

He took over the leadership of the Labor party when it was deep in a trough caused by protracted electoral failure, excessive factionalism, and the vagaries of his predecessor, Arthur Calwell, who does not like him at all. In the circumstances he has done very well. His suggestions for change in domestic policy have borrowed from American and British models, but retained an Australian flavour. On Vietnam, a highly delicate issue, he had been cautious but has followed the moods of the American Senate — a more reliable guide, from his point of view, than the White House. It remains to be seen whether last October was his high-water mark, or whether he can get his party into power in 1972. So long as the Democratic Labor party persists that will be difficult. But he is the best leader Labor has had since Ben Chifley died in 1951.

Although Gorton is the only obvious leader of the Liberal party just now, there are at least two able young men either of whom would be an acceptable leader later on. The elder is **Malcolm Fraser** (40) now minister for defence, who can reasonably be expected to succeed Gorton unless something very odd happens.

He is Gorton's friend, and helped him get elected after Mr Holt's death. He too is big and handsome, wealthy, highly principled (a hardliner in strategic matters, but fair-minded, and idealistic about the country's future), and absorbed in the intricacies of his new job. Defence is a key department. Apart from the fact that Australia fights in wars (Korea, the Malayan emergency, the confrontation with Indonesia, Vietnam), and therefore needs to buy expensive equipment and get its three services co-operating effectively, the British rundown in south-east Asia and the Nixon doctrine mean a revision of policy. Fraser is a good man for the job, but he is liable to tread on many corns in the services and the bureaucracy while doing it. The foreign ministry will probably be his next post; he is likely to take that route to the prime ministership rather than the Treasury.

The Treasury might be more suitable for **Andrew Peacock**, the other of Gorton's young men. Only 31, he has Sir Robert's old seat of Kooyong, and can stay in parliament as long as he likes. (Gorton, Fraser, Peacock, Holt, Menzies: all Melbourne men. Since Alfred Deakin's time that city has had a stranglehold on the leadership of the major non-Labor party, except when it had to borrow from somewhere else in an emergency.) Peacock may be a little too reasonable and charming for the rough and tumble of politics.



Wealthy and well educated, like Fraser, he has just become a minister for the first time, in charge of the army. This is a subordinate post, which will not test him much, except that service ministries in Australia have a habit of tripping up ministers who, because of bad luck of mismanagement, say something silly. Peacock should be able to avoid it.

Outside the parliaments there are two notable men who are political to their fingertips and who often appear in the national limelight. Each might become a leader of importance if the right moment came. As it is, both have considerable influence.

One is **Bob Hawke** (40) now president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Hawke recently succeeded Albert Monk, who had held the full-time job, for many years. Hawke is tough, hard-working, highly intelligent, well educated (a former Rhodes scholar, which means more in Australia than it does in Britain), and an implacable opponent of the employers organisations, which he knows how to fight through the resources of the arbitration system. He puts up arguments more learned and more pungent than the trade unions have ever put up before. He does not fit the conventional pattern of an Australian union leader, but if he can continue to produce results for the trade

unions he will exercise great influence in the labor movement. He will have to be taken very seriously by Whitlam and his parliamentary colleagues. If Whitlam does not win the next House of Representatives election, Hawke will exercise more influence with the federal government than he will. But it should be remembered that Hawke does not have the comparative security that members of parliament have; if the trade union factions unite against him, he could be off in a tumbrel next week.

If this happened it would presumably please the other extra-parliamentary man to watch, **B.A. Santamaria** (54). The only one in this list with an ancestry other than British, he is, in formal terms, the president of the National Civic Council, a Catholic lay body. In practice he is the brains behind the Democratic Labor party; a truly original and systematic thinker who has given that party a clearer strategy and tactics than any other in Australia.

Intellectually he is probably the strongest of the people described here. His disadvantage is that he operates from a narrow base, that of an anti-communist Catholicism, which means that only 10 percent or so of Australians wholly accept his premises. They are, however, a strategic 10 percent, because their continued opposition to the Labor party ensures continued government by the Liberal and Country parties. Santamaria has shown that he and his party are prepared to withdraw some of their support from the government when they want it to change its policy (as they did in the 1969 election). But it is unlikely that they either could or would swing it the other way; they are a long way from Labor now.

Santamaria also suffers from not being a parliamentarian, and from the accusation that he is a boss manipulating the DLP in secret. In the light of his disadvantages, it is remarkable how well he has done. If he were in parliament he would make mincemeat of both sides. If he were Disraeli to Hawke's Gladstone, Australia might even lose some of its cynicism about politicians.

this
week
from

The Economist

**eileen
haley**

THIS LAND IS THEIR LAND

For about a month now, the Supreme Court has been engaged in considering a claim lodged on behalf of the people of the Gove Peninsula for the recovery of their land, which has been expropriated, desecrated, and invaded by Nabalco Pty. Ltd., with the consent and connivance of the Australian Government. It is well known that the Australian Government does NOT serve its people but actively collaborates with big business interests in exploiting them. Australian people most blatantly oppressed in this way are the "real" Australians, the aboriginal people. In this present dispute, the Australian Government is right where you'd expect it to be — in there with Nabalco, fighting against the people it is supposed to be serving.

This current Supreme Court hearing (which can be listened in on, any day of the week, at the A.C.T. Law Courts) manifests in an important way the alignments of our present Government. Nabalco Pty. Ltd., is a Swiss company with a 30% Australian equity, of which the Colonial Sugar Refining Coy. holds a major part. C.S.R. is notorious for its exploitation of the people of Fiji; it is not surprising to find it involved in the present piracy of the Gove Peninsula. Some years ago Nabalco obtained a mining lease from the Commonwealth Government — a lease granted COMPLETELY WITHOUT REFERENCE to the people who owned the land in question, the aborigines of the Arnhem Land Reserve. When bauxite was discovered on the Gove Peninsula in 1968, Nabalco sent in its surveyors — and its bulldozers. Col. Montgomery, in a recent report in *The Australian* 23/9/70 said:

"The destruction of the edible fauna has been on so great a scale, and the overstocking of pastures has led to such destruction of the plants on which Aborigines depended for a balanced diet, that the tribes, once nomadic, have been forced by hunger to become dependent on the white man."

On the Gove Peninsula, the ecological balance upon which the Yirrkala peoples' way of life is based is being destroyed not by pastoralists but by mining interests. As well as this ceremonial sites sacred to the people have been desecrated and destroyed with complete disregard for the feelings and wishes of the owners of the land.

Many people believe that the current land-rights demands, by the Gurindjis and the Yirrkala peoples, have no basis in Aboriginal societal patterns, and are the result of external manipulation or copying overseas ideas. Many people also think that the Government is at last beginning to realize its responsibility towards its Aboriginal people, and to make reparation to them for the wrongs done to them in the past. It is important to point out that this is not so.

Land Rights:

The idea we got in primary school was that the aborigines were a nomadic people meandering vaguely over the face of the earth. In fact, of course, the aborigines had, and still have, a strong attachment to their tribal grounds, and clear ideas on territorial boundaries between tribes.

White settlers accustomed to ideas of private ownership of land, mistook communal ownership for absence of ownership. It was a mistake which of course, suited their purposes very well, and masked the fact that they were stealing what didn't belong to them. To this day, Aboriginal opposition to white settlement is taught in schools as though it were some kind of unreasonable xenophobia. In fact it was a courageous resistance, in the face of unbeatable odds, against invaders bent upon theft and destruction of the aborigines' traditional way of life. The aborigines of Australia, "pacified" (i.e. murdered, broken in spirit) in the nineteenth and early 20th century, are the real heroes of Australian history — but that is a history which has yet to be written, let alone widely acknowledged.

The people of the Gove Peninsula have a long tradition of resistance to foreign incursion into their land. The Rirratjingu and Gumatj clans, the chief land-holding peoples, are all full-bloods, and proud of their racial purity. Polygamy is encouraged, more or less as a social duty to replenish the clan-numbers, depleted during the 19th century liquidation programmes, and subsequent punitive expeditions. The Yirrkala people have always resisted whites and Japanese (during the 20s and 30s) who came to their land to steal or to molest the women, although they welcomed and were friends with the Macassans, fishermen who came once

or twice a year collecting beche-de-mer.

As late as 1935, the whites were planning a punitive expedition "to teach the natives a lesson" after a Yirrkala tribesman killed a white man who had kidnapped two of his wives. Instead, a Methodist Mission was set up on the peninsula.

This Mission, incidentally, has displayed no interest whatsoever in the land rights dispute. Its founder Wilbur Chaseling, appeared as a witness for the Commonwealth during the current hearing.

The Government:

The early settlement of Australia was pure expropriation of Aboriginal lands, plus extermination of aborigines who objected. The folly, not to mention the injustice, of this course of action was early recognized. Even Gov. Arthur, who as Governor of Van Diemen's Land had been responsible for the Black War, had a remarkable fit of guilt and begged that precautions be made against such occurrences elsewhere:

"Every effort, I submit, ought to be made to come to an understanding with the natives of Southern Australia before operations are commenced by the emigrants, otherwise some cause of offence may unfortunately arise not less detrimental to the interests of the latter than subversive of their future goodwill, without which it will be impossible to prevent a long continued warfare, in which the whites, as well as the aborigines, gradually becoming more and more "inflamed" as their mutual injuries accumulate, will destroy each other in detail."

In the new atmosphere of liberalism after the success of the 1832 Reform Bill the British Government began to examine the conduct of its colonies. A principle of Land Rights was established: before settlement of any territory, the Crown was to purchase land from its original inhabitants, and resell it to immigrant settlers. This was meant to protect natives from unscrupulous pirates like Batman, who tried to buy the Port Phillip District for a few blankets, as well as ensuring that land was not, merely expropriated without regard to the wishes of its original owners.

This policy was rigorously followed in New Zealand and Canada; it was also applied in America, though not entirely successfully.

Before the settlement of South Australia in 1836, scrupulous care was taken to provide for aboriginal land rights. Col. Torrens, Secretary of the Commissioners for the Establishment of South Australia, wrote in December 1835:

"The Commissioners believe that hitherto, in the Colonization of Australia, the case of Native occupancy has never yet been provided for beforehand, and they are not only willing but desirous that South Australia should in this respect be made an exception to the general rule.

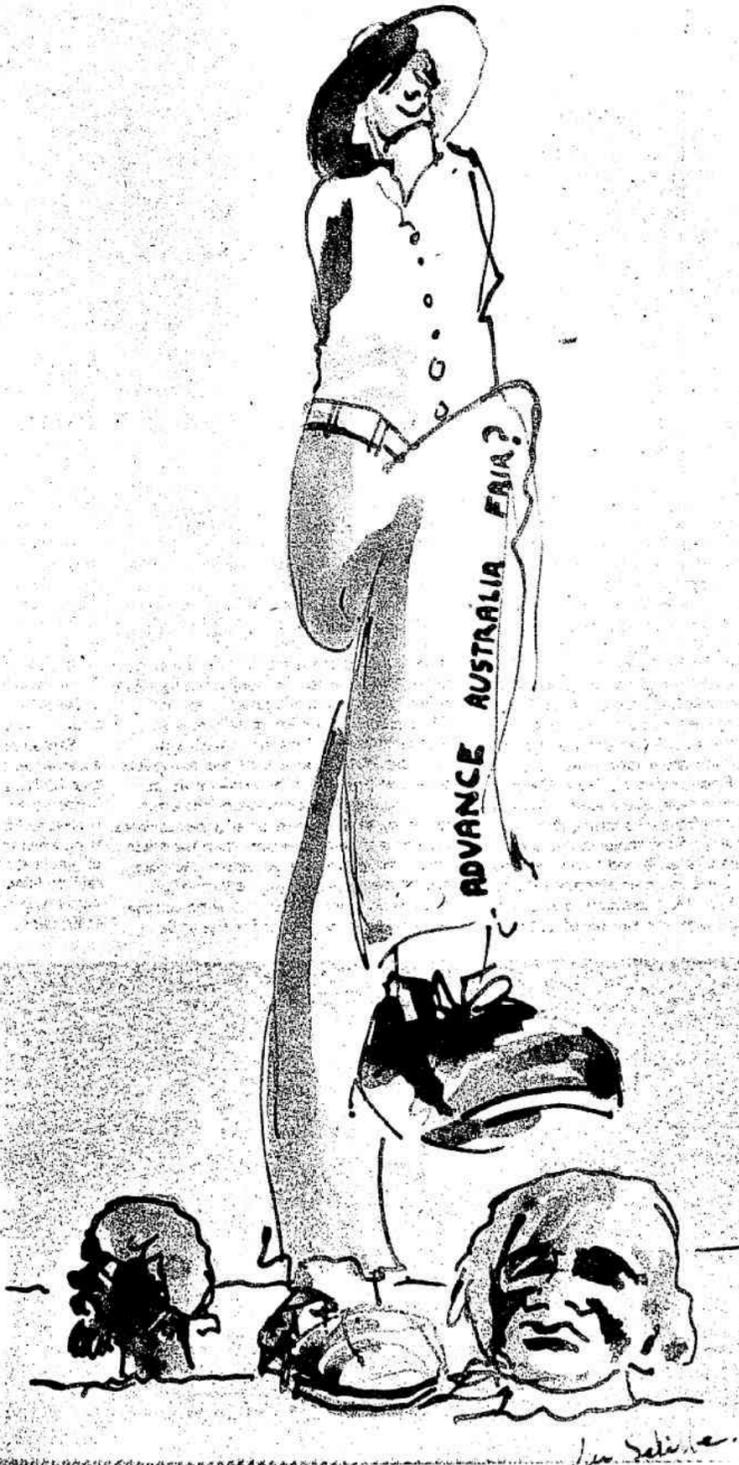
"They would therefore respectfully suggest to Lord Glenelg [the Colonial Secretary] that without contracting the limits of the New British Province, the most ample measure of Justice may be accorded to the Aboriginal inhabitants by giving positive orders to the Colonial Commissioner of Lands to protect the Natives in the unmolested exercise of their right of property in Land should such a right be anywhere found to exist.

"Under these, circumstances, as the Commissioners believe better precautions against possible injustice to the Natives would exist in South Australia, than in any other part of New Holland..."

This recommendation was taken heed of and the 1836 Letter Patent which established South Australia allowed settlement

"...PROVIDED ALWAYS [original italics] that nothing in these our Letters Patent contained shall affect or be construed to affect the rights of any Aboriginal Natives of the said Province to the actual occupation or enjoyment in their own persons or in the persons of their descendants of any Lands therein now actually occupied or enjoyed by such Natives..."

This is very interesting for the Commonwealth's stand in the present dispute is that the Crown has never recognized land rights. This is, of course, clearly immoral (if injustice existed in the past, is that any reason why injustice should continue to exist?) but it is also incorrect. It seems that to say that the Australian Government has a nineteenth century attitude towards the Aborigines is a gross insult to the nineteenth century. Colonial bureaucrats like Torrens and Glenelg had the interest of the Australian people far more at heart than Nixon (Minister for the Interior) and Wentworth, who have sided with their exploiters.



KAPUTIN



One of the leaders of the Mataungan Association, John Kaputin, spoke to a crowd of more than 500 on the Library lawns during a series of speeches about Vietnam and the Moratorium. The other speakers were Federal Labor Parliamentarians.

This note is adopted from Kaputin's speech and a short interview.

Canberra, by appearances, is no place in which to expect unconventional ideas, Kaputin said, and he didn't really expect to arouse much interest in Papua New Guinea's problem. But he has a policy of taking every opportunity to speak and spread his views. Naturally, he is more concerned with the problems of TPNG, than those of Vietnam, but there are certain similarities in the conditions of the two regions.

It is well known that the USA and one or two other countries are pursuing an "imperialistic" policy in Vietnam, but it is not generally known to Australians that Australia's policies in New Guinea are also patently imperialist.

If "imperialism" means that a region's affairs are dominated by some foreign power, then TPNG is certainly under Australian imperialism. Australia controls, through the TPNG Administration, the army (Pacific Islands Regiments), public service, education system, treasury, etc, and Australians and other foreigners control around 90% of the business interests.

Certainly, Australia is putting quite a lot of money and effort into changing the natives' life styles (and the U.S. is putting quite a lot of money into Vietnam — killing people as well as ideas), but the people of the country have no vote in the Australian Parliament, which controls them. It is not good enough to say that Australia knows best; after all, who will

say that Australia has itself developed in an ideal manner? or that Australia will never change for the better?

The PNG House of Assembly has powers roughly equivalent to those of the ACT Advisory Council; that Canberra people accept this explains why Kaputin did not expect to raise much interest here. But Canberra has a vote in Federal Parliament; the several millions of TPNG have not. And Canberra was created by Australians for Australians; TPNG should logically be run by and for its people but is not. For the privilege of adding colour to Anzac marches, TPNG provided a battleground and the "fuzzy Wuzzy angels" of World War 11, a war which seems all too symptomatic of the way of life Australia is trying to impose.

Trends of economic and political development are apparent in TPNG. The Australian Administration and expatriate businessmen seem to be trying to retain TPNG in their own political and economic sphere of influence; another trend is for the natives to try to combine into their own political and economic structures. The Second trend is so weak that the Bougainville Navitu group, the Pangu Pati, and the Mataungan Association are the best examples of it. Kaputin, as an exponent of that trend, sees his present task as being to mobilize the people of TPNG, to interest them in gaining control over their own economy and country.

Several factors make this task difficult. The people are as a rule poorly educated and patently not worldly wise. Nearly every person was born under the Australian colonial administration. They are used to the white man's "boy!" attitude,

and the natives of the urban areas are only now beginning to react against this. The people are greatly fragmented by their regional backgrounds — even at the University of PNG it is common to find students forming cliques according to place of origin.

The very few who do gain some education are often co-opted by, and become more functionaries of, Australia's TPNG systems, because that system offers them personal satisfaction and material gain.

Kaputin also recognizes the dilemma of the need to act now and the probability that people will not understand, and be scared off by, any radical proposals.

When combined with knowledge, however, the people's natural pride might eventually cause a sudden desire to take things into their own hands. Therefore the groundwork must be done now so that two undesirable future consequences may be avoided: a violent clash with Australia, and the submerging of TPNG into the exploitation of the West (e.g. Bougainville Copper).

Kaputin sees at least two concurrent courses of action. Agriculture etc must be returned to the people in full (which means convincing the Administration to reverse its policies of encouraging expatriate plantation owners), and native controlled business must be set up. To the latter end, Kaputin is trying to form the New Guinea Development Corporation, to be sponsored by the Mantaungan Association.

The N.G. Dev. Corp. will seek to provide services to the people (the N.G. Dev. Corp. will seek to provide services to the people in full (which means convincing the Administration to reverse its policies of encouraging expatriate plantation owners), and native controlled business must be set up. To the latter end, Kaputin is trying to form the New Guinea Development Corporation, to be sponsored by the Mantaungan Association.

faults of industrialization). It will function as a profit-making business, with 200,000 shares of \$5 each to be taken up by indigenes only (expected to be mostly Tolais).

Import-Export trade is to be the initial activity, selling their own products overseas (e.g. foodstuffs) and importing manufactured and capital goods etc. At present the profit from expatriate wholesale exporters is 10%; leaving out the middleman could raise this to 30-40%. The corporation will enter into partnerships with local businessmen and provide finance and expertise (e.g. book-keeping skills). Other activities could be finance and insurance (at first as an agency), the design and construction of new homes, and developing tourism.

Introducing the NG Development Corporation to the villagers, which Kaputin has just spent three months at, is quite difficult. For example, they wanted to know who would be able to live in Australia to do all the buying of imports. They did not understand that orders can be placed by mail or through agencies.

If the New Guinea Development Corporation gets off the ground (and many think the odds are against it), and if it does catalyze a Tolai economy, what directions should Tolai political and economic life take? Kaputin says that the people will decide then of their own accord. This principle, though rather nebulous, is nevertheless more advanced than, say, the Pangu Pati's fostering trade unions, because the existence of trade unions implies that there will exist exploited workers whose interests have to be protected from the expatriate capitalists. Kaputin, at least, is trying to break this nexus. It is difficult to predict his success, unfortunately.

James Jacobsen.

reports on new guinea

As mentioned in the last WORONI, the Festival of University Drama in Perth provided a great forum for discussion on Australian theatre — particularly its present and its future. The phrases "alternate theatre" and "theatre in australia versus australian theatre" were bandied about considerably, and there was a general concern that australian theatre was in a poor way and that "something must be done". With the usual modesty that so often seizes students groups, it was decided that universities were the best equipped to carry out this "something".

I don't want to suggest that someone ran up the flag of australian theatre and the entire festival saluted, but there was sufficient interest and enthusiasm to make a reasonably firm start to the cause.

I'd better try to define a few of the terms. "Theatre in Australia" applies to the various government subsidized companies like the Old Tote and MTC, the commercial enterprises, and a great deal of the little amateur companies who reproduce current Broadway and West End successes, trot out the classics, and keep an eye on the box office. It'd be far too easy to call this the "establishment" theatre, because its clear they have a valuable part to play in the overall scene. I think what was meant was that they never seemed interested in development and intensive training of actors and producers and in supporting a truly indigenous theatre. "Australian" plays are an exception rather than the rule. They seem to be staged as a salve to the consciences and always seem to appear apologetically.

"Australian theatre" was applied to plays written by australians and which had an australian style (in writing, acting and direction). Australian theatre was seen as evolving from australian society and conditions. Jack Hibberd probably explained the difference best. Theatre in Australia's "relationship with its society is essentially chimerical. That is to say, it is grafted, artificial, parasitic, instead of being demotic and dialectical, it is hieratic and imposed ... An intelligent, radical and uncouth theatre is required, a theatre that is rich relevant and ribald". He urged Australian playwrights to "step into the ring and trade blows with the Turks. Clothes must be shed, shanks displayed and footwork put to the test. This is the strategy for a new, young and potent theatre".

"Alternate Theatre" is an expression from the deft inventor of the journalistic catch phrase, Graeme Blundell. To define this is quite easy. It simply means an alternate set of performances, plays training etc to what we have at present. The greatest gripe that arose was the disproportionate assistance that was given to "Theatre in australia" as opposed to the non assistance and lack of encourage-

ment to "Australian theatre", and the lack of dedication to theatre that characterized and exponents of the former.

There is, of course, a great danger of "Australian theatre" becoming a loose superficial parochial and irrelevant theatre if it is content to languish in the colour of the australian language and the sacred cows of australian society, becoming a cliché or a satire on satire. There is a need for playwrights and actors to look under the surface to evolve a good australian theatre. For this reason, there must be a healthy cross fertilization (there's that phrase again) of ideas, personnel, styles and theories. Again, it would be a danger to completely dismiss "theatre in australia" because it provides the opportunity to see the works of classical writers, and modern overseas writers.

Now that's all very well, and it's marvellous to issue little tracts and manifestos, but too many good causes have been zapped by the appearance of hoards of theoretical writings and not enough action. Suffice it to say that the people I've met who are involved are aware of the dangers.

And where's all this alternate theatre that going to work the miracle? Well there's not very much of it really. The Australian Performing Group operating out of La Mama in Melbourne is perhaps the best known and most effective example. Clem Gorman was (and I think still is) operating the Australian Free Theatre out of the Arts Laboratory in Sydney. Several university groups are also working on the fringes of alternate theatre, but little else springs to mind. I lie, there's also The Tribe under Doug Anders also at La Mama.

The essence of these groups is their bent towards new australian plays, their concentration on group acting, improvisations and experiment. APG has two resident playwrights in John Romeril and Jack Hibberd, and Alex Buzo was attached to the Clem Gorman

oufit. To tackle their essence from another angle, the existing alternate theatre takes a workshop approach with the writing, acting design and finished version all working within the same environment, to mutual benefit. As unsophisticated as "Pity the Poor Cat" was, I think we all gained immeasurably from it, as it was a genuine group effort, though it was hardly alternate theatre!

To quote Jack Hibberd again (thank god he wrote it all down and put it in the FUD programme) the playwright "should seek to establish a working union with an ensemble that is unfettered, flexible and competent. They are rare. In established professional theatre, they are more than rare." Witness here that the Old Tote wouldn't let Buzo near the rehearsals of ROOTED till it was too late to retrieve the mess they made of it. But to continue: "An amateur group is usually necessary and best, in Australia today. Should playwrights, directors and actors of our generation adhere to uncompromising objectives, this (the present) situation will change." It would be wrong to think that a playwright is necessarily the corner stone of such a group, or that a non group playwright can not be used. The playwright is merely a valuable balance. APG have staged many other plays

by australians and overseas writers, not just those of Tomeril and Hibberd.

Anyway, those last ten or so paras were intended as a (rather extended) introduction. The point of the exercise is the extension of the alternate theatre which at present seems clustered mostly in Melbourne. Why? Well, simply to impress that there is an alternate theatre, and secondly, that good old "cross fertilization" theory. As an immediate result of FUD, Perth and Canberra look as if they are going to get an alternate theatre group. Enthused by FUD and the workshop classes we held in Theatre Group earlier this year, I thought it was well worth while trying to set up some group here in Canberra.

Its very much a chicken and egg problem establishing one here. Do we get all the organisation done first, or do we see if there's enough interest? The interest line seemed the easiest to take, and this is it! Presumptuously I have called it Australian Theatre Workshop for want of any nomenclature. There are going to be a lot of problems to get ATW off the ground, but there is one big one. I was sitting in on the foundation meeting of the Perth group, and we all agreed that what was necessary more than anything else was DEDICATION. Without that a co-operative group won't stand a chance. Commitment is another way of saying it, but however you say it, it's essential to stress it in the early stages.

Members of the group will have to be prepared to give a considerable amount of time to the enterprise. It won't be intended for the dilettante actor, or the exhibitionist. It will be for those people who consider themselves serious exponents of theatre — in all its aspects.

Not only will we have to build up a framework, an existence — we will have to find a "home" and probably convert it into a theatre most suitable for our purposes. We'll have to set about getting finance from somewhere. The list here is endless, but each member will have to do his bit.

The group will need to be at least ten strong to work initially. Hopefully, it might be larger. While I would expect that the majority might come from uni, I think it's equally important that as many people from different walks of life are part of it. No experience will be necessary. Just the commitment and enthusiasm.

I saw the activities of ATW as divided into three. Firstly, there would be the workshop classes exploring and using when useful the theories of Stanislavski and Grotowski (carefully avoiding the sin of "Doing" X's book), devising workshop exercises and improvisations, trying to find a style and technique which is most suitable to the group. In brief, dedicated to the development of members as theatricals, I use that word because I feel the development should be of all round exponents of theatre, and not simply "actors."

Secondly, I would see it as a training ground for australian playwrights — actively soliciting australian scripts from anyone who wishes to send them in. What I would like to see here was that all scripts received at least a playreading followed by a discussion which was related to the playwright. The best of these would then be mounted as full production with the playwright invited to sit in on rehearsals and performances.

Lastly, the presentation of overseas work of an experimental nature that we are unlikely to see otherwise in Canberra or even Australia.

Obviously the possibilities are endless, and some of the things I have been burbling about above are ambitious, maybe too ambitious, but it's nice to have a goal. Also, a lot will be modified once the group is set up. Its important that the group should find its own direction and not have it imposed by a director dictatorially. Other matters to be resolved include whether ATW should be a cafe type theatre which could be used by other groups during the day for cheap art exhibitions etc.

To keep within bounds of reason, I'll stop there. Now we must spread the idea and gauge the reaction. I would like to think that ATW could get under way sometime early in the new year, providing there is sufficient interest. I'll simply end with a plug. Rather than call a meeting at this stage, anyone who is remotely interested and wants more info or is passionately dedicated already should drop me a note at the SRC Office or see me round the Union, and we can get together a little later and start the ball moving.



the future of AUSTRALIAN THEATRE

jon
stephens

BOLD AS LOVE

OBITUARY

Jimi Hendrix: Born Seattle, Washington Nov. 1945. Dropped out of high-school. Became a parachutist in the army. After sustaining a back injury, he left the army and started 'guitar-pickin', joining various package tours. His tutors included B.B.King, Little Richard and Joey and the Starlets. Discovered by ex-Animal Chas Chandler, he was persuaded to come to England in 1966. In October of 1966 the Experience was formed, consisting of Jimi, Noel Redding bass, Mitch Miller drums. The early sound of the Experience was earthy blues rock with sexual undertones, accentuated on stage by the blatant use of the guitar as a master phallic-symbol. His later music

had definite roots in avant-garde jazz, particularly that of John Coltrane, Cecil Taylor and Albert Ayler. After the release of "Electric Ladyland," due to strained relations, the Experience was disbanded. Jimi was silent for a year. He re-emerged with the Band of Gypsies which collapsed after only two months. In 1968 his album 'Electric Ladyland' was named album of the year by the authoritative Magazine 'Rolling Stone', in that it transcended all categories and was as inventive an album that was produced in any field of music." He had just arrived in England with his new Experience when he died, from an overdose of drugs, on the morning of the 20th Sept.

Around late 1967 we had the release of his first album. Here Hendrix the electric conjuror enters. This first album was very well received (even by Playboy magazine). In "Third Stone From The Sun" we first are made aware of the opposing forces in his music. There is a haunting melody line counterpointed against electronic fuzzings on the guitar. How does the beauty survive such harshness? Mitchell's rhythmic drumming allows Hendrix to weave in and out his tapestry of 'noise'. Hendrix, with a select number of rock groups can actually improvise without boring you to distraction. Here is music actually setting a mood and not just an exercise in technical virtuosity. A group which blatantly displays the latter quality is that much over-rated group, Cream. Also included on the album is one of Hendrix's favorite concert pieces... "Red House". Here is Hendrix improvising on a fundamental blues feeling, but his guitar licks are not stolen from Mac-Dunbar Graveyard.

Hendrix is primarily an artist who creates a subtle beauty rather than meaningful songs. To quote him in a recent interview: "You see music is so important. I don't any longer dig the pop and politics crap. That's old fashioned. It was somebody's personal opinion. But politics is old hat."

"Axis: Bold As Love" followed and the most significant result of this album was his emergence as a poet in his own rite. His use of 'discordant' words for imagery is akin to another contemporary, LeRoi Jones. In Axis: Bold As Love: "Anger he smiles, telling him, shining metallic purple on earth, Nihilismus"; "What breath, sucked, for deadness, murder, a cleansed purpose, frail, against god, if they bring him bleeding." Now we have the beautiful musician and the significant poet in Hendrix... there is no doubt that his absurd death robbed us of the end result...his peak.

Electric Ladyland, released late in 1968 is the masterpiece...his statement to music, rating with Pink Floyd's "Ummagumma" and Captain Beefheart's "Trout Carp Replica" as the most significant music this generation of artists has produced. In this album he shows his multi-faceted genius as poet, composer, singer, guitarist, and producer. "Voodoo Child" featuring Stevie Nicks on organ, starts with Hendrix singing slow and bluesy with Mitchell on drums providing 'breathing space' for the voice of the guitar. There are spaced bursts on the organ punctuated by Mitchell rising to an orgasmic climax... Screaming organ, punching guitar and persistent, primitive drumming, all under perfect control. One track is disappointing, that of "Burning of the Midnight", a track first appearing on "Smash Hits" and which, unfortunately, has not been much improved upon here. Besides "Voodoo Chile", the other outstanding track is "1983" which, surprising, as it seems, is classically orientated. Classicism was one of Hendrix's aims: 'I dig Strauss and Wagner... those cats are really good, and I think that they are going to form the background of my music. Floating in the sky above it will be blues. "The song starts off in a romantic vein, there is a whole atmosphere of calm and peace with the various instruments portraying images... the flute is the soft breeze; the guitar is surf and the overall calmness suggests that the beach is deserted. The guitar comes in... rebirth. A pleasant trip to say the least. Anyone who doubts the ability of Noel Redding should listen carefully to his solo. Both Mitchell and Redding are typically given ample opportunity to display their talents. I believe Hendrix's vocal here is his best ever.

The other two sides of the album offer heavy rock at its best. Special mention must be made here of the production of "House Burning Down." Next is Dylan's "All Along The Watchtower." Following the basic pattern of Dylan's song, his guitar once again roams with improvisation. Incidentally, Bob Dylan was "knocked out." with this track. The acid-rock version of "Voodoo Chile" follows, beginning with sounds guaranteed to blow your mind, a term that Hendrix considered "valid. People like you to blow your mind."

—J.C. Bova
L.H. Walker
M.B. Hedley

What of Hendrix's future ... had he reached his peak with "Electric Ladyland"? "I want a big band, I don't mean three harps and fourteen violins. I mean a big band full of competent musicians that I can conduct and write for. And with the music we will paint pictures of earth and space, so that the listener can be taken somewhere." Probably the main criticism against Hendrix and his music is that he was a trick-guitarist who made full use of the studio with overdubbing and electronic wizardry. Is it really important how he produces his music as long as the total effect captures the imagination? Too long have critics summed up Hendrix on his performance at Monterey "Wild Thing" without really taking care to listen to his recorded music. There is a significant difference between Hendrix recorded and Hendrix live. He is primarily a studio musician... is this a weakness?

The Band of Gypsies was formed after Hendrix returned to music after a year of silence. The band consisted of Buddy Miles on drums and Billy Cox on bass. For the first time we were made aware of certain weak links in the music of Hendrix. There are, no doubt, many factors beyond his control, such as the unfortunate inclusion of Buddy Miles, whose drumming at times is quite overbearing and monotonous...his voice is just not up to standard. The guitar of Hendrix is getting better as heard on the track "Sub-machine Gun". Generally, sadly enough, the music is too loose.

He was number one, an improvisational musician who would work around a basic melody (similar to Jazz moderns such as Thelonious Monk). Let's hope that the producers will release his unrecorded material which is believed to be the equivalent of at least 20 LP's. Let's hope they do it soon.



REVIEWS

civil liberties

OFFENSIVE AND OBSCENE:
A Civil Liberties Casebook by
Ken Buckley.
Sydney, Ure Smith 255 pp \$3.95.

There is not a lot that one can say about this book except that it is very welcome as a reminder that civil liberties are not as secure in Australia as one might believe. Mr. Buckley asserts in the first sentence of his introduction that Australia is not a police state, but one might be tempted to add despite the efforts of certain State premiers and members of Parliaments to turn it into one. The book has arrived at a very opportune moment, what with the violence of the last Moratorium, the "law and order" campaign being currently waged by the government, and the imminent prosecution of various students newspapers on obscenity charges. Add to these the renewed move towards prosecuting draft non-compliers and the continuing maltreatment of aborigines, and it appears that Mr. Buckley has provided a full analysis of things to come, for there is little reason to expect that the outcome of future cases will change significantly in comparison with those treated in this book.

There is no doubt that Mr. Buckley is competent to treat his subject, despite his lack of formal legal training. He has been involved with the Council for Civil Liberties since its inception, both as Secretary and Vice-President, and is thus in an extremely involved position regarding the issues that he treats. This might well suggest that the account that Mr. Buckley gives of the cases is a biased one, but I think that that suggestion can be dispensed with immediately. One of the chapters in the book deals with a case in which this writer was involved, and on examination his review of that case is scrupulously fair on the basis of the evidence presented in court. I see no reason, therefore, why any of the other cases should have been treated differently.

It is apparent, however, that on the whole, police and magistrates do not appear in a very good light, although there are notable exceptions. Mr. Buckley praises the A.C.T. police force, and suggests that other state police forces could well follow their example. I would concur entirely. He also mentions individual magistrates favourably, and recognises that in many cases members of the police should not be condemned, as "mistakes may be made honestly and easily, and not even judges are perfect." Nevertheless, Buckley is well aware of the attitude that Mr. Justice Jacobs decried in his address to the A.N.U. Law Society in 1968, when he said: "There is an Australian attitude that judges in their judicial capacity are practically immune from public criticism. I firmly believe that this attitude must disappear if the administration of justice is to remain healthy and vital." This book certainly does not conform to that attitude. In it, some magistrates are shown to be "biased, bigoted fools, who are considerably out of touch with the rest of the community. Perhaps one key example is in Ch. 2, dealing with the Oz case, where the magistrate, the notorious Mr. Locke SM gave his opinion that "to the extent that defence witnesses who might be held to be expert in particular fields have deposed that persons of particular age groups or persons of particular classes are not likely to be adversely affected by a reading of the matter complained of, that evidence is rejected because such opinions run counter to one's experience of life and are in effect an affront to the court's intelligence. Surely no reasonable person doubts that depravity and corruption and the like are in general conveyed from person to person by word or by deed; just as no reasonable person doubts that the indiscriminate use of four letter words is likely to corrupt or deprave." This despite that fact that many people had just appeared before Mr. Locke to present their doubts on the matter in which he was alleging universal agreement!

The cases treated cover a fairly wide range within the limits that Mr. Buckley has set himself. Cases arising out of political demonstrations, vagrancy

cases, conscientious objection, maltreatment of aborigines, and a classic case of a man arrested for using indecent language in his own home. He admits that all the cases treated in the book happened in NSW or the ACT, and were ones in which the Council of Civil Liberties were directly involved; also that all charges were laid on the basis of the Vagrancy Act, an Act which Mr. Buckley effectively argues against in his last chapter. He suggests that most of the offences under this Act are already covered by other Acts, and that those which aren't shouldn't be offences anyway. Repealing the Act would have the added benefit of relieving the police of "a great deal of wasted time and effort." "Most policemen, particularly the "curiously-named" Vice Squad could go back to their "primary concern with offences against the person (such as assault) and against property."

There are other cases involving Civil Liberties not affected by the Vagrancy Act which readily spring to mind. The Aborigine, Nancy Young, who was charged with manslaughter after her daughter, Evelyn, died in Cunnamulla hospital in July, 1968, who spent three months in gaol before her trial because of lack of bail money; who was convicted and sentenced to three years hard labour, a sentence which was upheld by the Old Supreme Court, and quashed two months later only after a huge public outcry, "on the basis of fresh evidence." Nancy Young left gaol one month before she was due to be released on parole.

Or perhaps William Stinavics, who alleged he was bashed at Central Police Station in Nov. 1965, and who needed an emergency operation for a ruptured kidney, because, as was later revealed, a twenty stone policeman fell on him. Admittedly Stinavics had a bad record as a violent man; but in giving up pressing charges he said "I think in my position which I have never denied, a man of my record cannot help but fight a losing battle." An alarming thought!

Even Ray Maher, the Speaker of the NSW State Parliament, who was eventually acquitted of a charge of indecently exposing himself in private, but who in the process saw his job and career go down the drain. One could mention other cases, and the list would be a very long one indeed. It is to be hoped that Mr. Buckley will be encouraged by the support that this book will undoubtedly get to produce other volumes, for it is only by constantly bringing to the attention of the public these travesties of justice that our civil liberties will be safeguarded.

Craddock Morton



inequality

The Myth of Equality
Tom Roper for NUAUS, \$1.20

Tom Roper was formerly Education Vice-President of NUAUS and was one of the major initiators of the campaign for equality in educational opportunity conducted by NUAUS. This book puts together all the arguments and information used in the campaign for the first time.

One has to admit that the book is exceptional in content. The material, the information is overwhelming, and to anyone, interested in education in Australia this book must become a text. There is just no other book as complete as Tom Roper's as far as I have read.

With detailed tables Roper shows that there is no doubt that inequalities exist:

That over 7,000 children in Victoria have left school before the legal age of fifteen, most because of their family's financial situation;
That those leaving secondary school were predominantly from public schools (20% of public school children stayed to complete high school compared with 27% of R.C. schools children and 76% of non-Catholic private school children.);

That from the 8% of "top" occupational people in Queensland came 42% of university students' parents while the 35.3% of workers classified as "semi-skilled or un-skilled" came only 3.5% of the university students' parents.

Thus he argues that there is no doubt about the existence of inequalities. From this point he discusses arguments for the retention of inequalities such as "unavoidable laziness" and the "undeserving so-and-so's" approach. These he clearly shows to be misconceived, and his short dismissal gives way to the more fundamental study of causes and an analysis of those affected.

Socio-economic disadvantage, geography, group differences such as migrants and Aborigines and the wide range of cultural attitudes and backgrounds. All are sources of inequalities under Australian educational systems. And the manner in which "educational effort is geared to the needs of the most academic stream" leads to further inequalities.

Those affected fall into ten different classifications, each one of which Roper covers in detail. The poor; the urban dweller; the country child; the culturally different; internal migrants; girls; the state

school child; non-English speaking migrants; and the handicapped. All of these groups are given long coverage in Roper's book with referenced tables with figures on numbers of poor families with different numbers of children and so on. The amount of information contained is quite extraordinary and it is for this detail that the book is a necessity for anyone interested in Australian education.

The book also covers the problems in teacher training and the need for revision there if inequalities are to be swept away; The areas of personal financial assistance necessary in the present school system and an analysis of the present scope of "pre-school" education and the changes drastically needed.

To bring the reader back down to earth the last two chapters deal with overseas experience and a proposed scheme that would serve at least as part of a programme for equality of education. This scheme includes: i) abolition of all tertiary course fees;

ii) equal access to a wide range of secondary courses for country students, to pre-schools and handicapped facilities for all people;

iii) full government responsibility for handicapped children;

iv) specially funded extra courses, teachers for internal and external migrants.

These suggestions may alleviate the problem of equality of access to some extent. Equality of conditions of cost, compensation for different family environments and so on all receive definite suggestions by Tom Roper in the same fashion. There is no doubt that he has made a valiant attempt to completely cover the question of inequality in education on all fronts.

Despite this immense detail and the thoroughness I now expect from a Roper production, I do wish Mr. Roper could write in some way that would compel me to read on. The book reads like an annual report with each section itemised and numbered. This is a small and possibly unnecessary criticism, but wading through the book is somewhat of a nuisance, and it could have been written with some literary merit involved as well.

Andrew Podger.

silence kills

SILENCE KILLS
J.F. Cairns \$2.95

This book may be extremely well produced with many fine prints of the Moratorium of last May included, but if you're expecting an expose on confrontation politics you'll be sorry. This book can only be called a souvenir and, although a good souvenir, it is not exactly the sort of material one expects from Dr. Cairns.

Admittedly it contains a substantial resume of the Vietnamese history with appendices of quotations by foreigners nearing "victory" and generals expressing doubts as to the wisdom of the Allies' cause. But on the whole it is merely a souvenir for those feeling good because they stood up. It is unlikely to persuade the uncommitted, but it is certain to satisfy the smug who have pride in their participation. It does not seem to pervade an image that the Moratorium has not stopped the War and that far more activity is needed yet.

Perhaps I'm becoming hardened by familiarity but further repetition of Felix Green's photos of Vietnam do not give "Silence Kills" an authority of its own. Such duplication can only deny the book any of its unique value as an independent reference, and furthers the thought that this part of the book dealing with Vietnam itself is secondary to the pages of photographs of the Moratorium.

But if you went to the May Moratorium and enjoyed the adventure then read "Silence Kills". If you want to hear Dr. Cairns speak on the Vietnam issue properly read "The Eagle and the Lotus".

Andrew Podger.

